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PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PLO RELATIONS WITH USSR, JORDAN

JN041025Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[By AD-DUSTUR correspondent Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Text] Baghdad--A Palestinian official has disclosed that there is a new change in Soviet-Palestinian relations.

Mahmud Al-Labadi, official in charge of the PLO's Foreign Information Department, said that this change was manifested in the joint Soviet-Palestinian statement. He said: This statement is unprecedented in the history of Soviet-Palestinian relations. Only press statements were issued in the past on the visits of the PLO chairman or delegations.

Asked how he explains this, Al-Labadi said: This means that the Soviet Union's views of the PLO have been enhanced in this statement, thereby giving the PLO a bigger role that will have political repercussions in the area.

Asked about his appraisal of Jordan's stand at the foreign ministers' conference, Al-Labadi said: Jordan's role is acceptable. There are no disputes on any issue pertaining to the Palestinian people. We hope that Jordan will remain steadfast in the face of continuing pressures.

On the future of Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the Palestinian official said: We are keen to develop our relations with Jordan. This is official PLO policy which is based on the following reasoning: Jordan is a frontline country adjacent to our occupied territories. Due to the nature of the distinguished and historic relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, we consider the two peoples as one people.

On the meeting of His Majesty King Husayn with Yasir 'Arafat, Al-Labadi said: Preparations are under way to hold a meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and 'Arafat on the periphery of the summit conference to discuss the outcome of the Al-Mafraq meeting. He added: It has been decided to form a Jordanian-Palestinian follow-up committee.

In reply to a number of questions, Al-Labadi said: We are keen not to intervene in the domestic affairs of the Arab countries. We are also keen to preserve good relations with the Arab countries. We have no complexes toward any Arab country and we always endeavor to eliminate them.

Asked about his assessment of the position of our brothers in the occupied areas, he said: They have rejected the Camp David agreements and plans for autonomy. Our steadfast people are giving us lessons in courage and sacrifice.

Asked about sending a memo from our brothers in the occupied areas to the Baghdad summit, he said: Yasir 'Arafat has received cables of support from the occupied areas. These cables support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Asked about the PLO's view of U.S. Under Secretary of State Harold Saunders' statement that PLO rejection of Resolution 242 meant that the PLO had given up the right to participate in the negotiations, he said: We will not allow Washington to interfere in our affairs. We decide our own positions which reflect the interests of our people. We will not recognize Resolution 242 as long as it ignores the rights of our peoples and considers our people as refugees.

The United States must sooner or later realize the futility of continuing its policy which is based on ignoring the Palestinian people. We reject the trusteeship of anyone over our people and we reject any other side than the PLO representing our people.

Asked about the differences within the PLO, he said: There is a unified stand by all factions on the basic issues--such as the rejection of Resolution 242--as part of a strategic program. However we must realize that the gun is more important than all the resolutions. When the Arabs unanimously agree they want to liberate Palestine, all these resolutions will be aborted.

Asked about the PLO stand toward joining the Iraqi-Syrian National Action Charter, he said: This question is currently being discussed. We are with the momentum toward liberation. We must support every policy based on fighting the battle, because the nature of the enemy is an aggressive one.

PCC APPROVES PALESTINIAN UNITY PLAN, TRANSFERS IT TO PNC

JN041529Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Nov 78 JN

[By SANA correspondent]

[Text] Kuwait, 4 November--Salim az-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, Fatah Central Council member and representative to Kuwait and the Gulf, has stated that the PLO Central Council [PCC] has approved in principle the national unity plan of the Palestinian revolution factions, which was prepared by a special committee formed for this purpose.

In a statement today, Abu al-Adib added that this plan has been transferred to the Palestine National Council [PNC] for approval in its forthcoming session in December. Abu al-Adib announced that the meeting place has not been officially fixed, although it is most likely to be held in Damascus.

IRAQI-SYRIAN-PLO MEETING IN BAGHDAD REPORTED

JN062139Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--A joint meeting was held this evening in President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's place of residence among the Iraqui delegation headed by President al-Bakr, the Syrian delegation headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, and the PLO delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

During the meeting, a discussion was held on the positive results of the Arab summit conference and the relations of struggle between the two fraternal countries Iraq and Syria within the framework of the Joint National Action Charter between them and the PLO, as well as [words indistince] the road of the joint pan-Arab objectives.

INA has learned that a warm and friendly atmosphere and a deep level of fraternal understanding prevailed during the meeting.

On the Iraqi side the meeting was attended by Saddam Husayn, Vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], and RCC member Tariq 'Aziz. On the Syrian side it was attended by 'Abdal-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. On the PLO side, the meeting was attended by Khalid Al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, and PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Hamid Abu Sittah, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Talal Naji, and Zuhayr Munsin.

LIBYAN DELEGATION DEPARTS BAGHDAD; YUNIS COMMENTS

JN061613Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today after representing Libya at the Arab summit conference.

In a statement to INA, Brigadier General Yunis said that the Arab summit conference came out with results and decisions up to the level of its responsibility.

Referring to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's speech at the conclusion of the conference, Abu Bakr Yunis said: In his speech, President al-Bakr outlined the correct position regarding the results of the Camp David conference and reminded the Arab nation of its historic responsibility in confronting this conference's grave consequences.

Referring to the Charter for Joint National Action between Iraq and Syria, Abu Bakr Yunis said that the charter is a firm reply to the schemes of capitulation. We in the Libyan Jamahiriyah support Iraq and Syria with all our potentials in order to face together the machinations of imperialism and Zionism.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT MAKES STATEMENT ON LEAVING BAGHDAD

JN070952Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 November--The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, left Baghdad after midnight after participating in the Arab summit conference.

In a statement, 'Arafat said that the Baghdad summit conference was one of the most successful Arab summits held thus far. He said that the conference was held at a time when our Arab nation is facing a very dangerous situation stemming primarily from the Camp David plot to impose capitulatory conditions on the Arab nation. As-Sadat accepted these conditions, flouting the Arab nation's heritage and its rights to Palestine, Jerusalem, and every inch of the occupied soil.

Concluding his statement, 'Arafat pointed out that the Baghdad summit results reaffirm the Arab nation's insistance to attain its rights. What was taken by force can only be regained by force.

AL-QABAS: PLA TO BE STATIONED IN JORDAN, LEBANON

JN070902Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 November--It was reported here today that the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] will enter into Jordan to take up positions on the Jordanian front with the Israeli enemy in accordance with a decision made during the meeting between King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Citing Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that agreement was reached to send a high-level delegation of the PLO to visit Amman. The visit was scheduled to begin this week under Yasir 'Arafat. However, it was postponed until after 'Id al-Adha holiday.

The Palestinian sources said that Syria and several other Arab states played a major role in the restoration and consolidation of Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The sources added that a cabinet reshuffle is expected to make place in Jordan after 'Id al-Adha and that the strong candidate to form the new cabinet is Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf.

On the other hand, responsible Palestinian sources have explained that agreement was reached among Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and the PLO regarding Fedayeen action. According to the agreement, the PLA will take up positions in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan after unifying all the factions of the resistance movement. The PLA forces will be stationed in a manner that will allow them flexible movement within the eastern front.

The sources added that the Fedayeen operations will take place within the PLA which will be commanded by Yasir 'Arafat and through the special groups after choosing the Arab fronts from which these operations will be staged.

It was also mentioned that Iraq and several other Arab states will support the eastern front with the help of the Soviet Union.

As for Lebanese-Palestinian relations, the two sides agreed that the Palestinian military presence be limited to the PLA and that this presence be regulated in the form of agreements between the Lebanese Army and the PLA as a regular army. Agreement was also reached to regulate the means, roads, and positions of entry of weapons to Lebanon and the staging of Fedayeen operations.

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH: OIL PRICE INCREASE TO BE 10 PERCENT

JN051604Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Pool item]

[Text] Kuwait, 5 November--In a report from Baghdad, the Kuwait newspaper AS-SIYASAH has stated that the leaders of Arab oil countries currently meeting in Baghdad have agreed that the expected oil price increase to take place by the end of this year will be limited to 10 percent.

The paper added that it seems this percentage has been fixed with the approval of Saudi Arabia, which will not oppose such an increase if the dollar continues in its present state at the time of the next OPEC meeting which will be held on 16 December in Abu Dhabi.

The paper also said that OPEC oil ministers will expalin the reasons for this increase so that it will be acceptable to world markets. They will also explain that the decrease of Iranian oil production that took place recently because of strikes there has led to the absorption of the surplus in the international market. This explanation will help to increase oil prices and depict the increase as economically sound.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD061422Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Answering a question posed by an SNA correspondent on the results of the Baghdad Arab summit conference in his return home from Baghdad last night, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, said: A meeting of the leaders and rulers of the Arab nation to discuss Arab matters and issues is generally necessary and useful at any time; and such meetings become even more necessary when the fateful issues of the Arab nation are threatened.

He said that the Baghdad Arab summit conference was convened to look into the Camp David results, which the conferees decided to reject since they do not constitute an acceptable solution likely to lead to the establishment of a just peace desired by the Arab and Islamic nation in the region; since these results were devoid of the reaffirmation of (?the need for) a complete Israeli evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories; since they were devoid of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Moslem Palestinian people, including their right to return home, to self-determination in exercising its free, independent will; and to set up its own state on its own land. Furthermore, he said the results of the Camp David conference ignored the question of holy Jerusalem, the first of the two kiblahs [direction in which Moslems turn when praying], and the third of the three sacred places of Islam; nor did they outline the inevitability of an Israeli evacuation from Jerusalem and a return of Arab sovereignty over it. This is a matter that no Moslem and no Islamic state can accept.

His Highness Prince Fahd added: While always rejecting any infringement of any cause involving Moslems everywhere on earth, Saudi Arabia finds it all the more unacceptable to abandon or forego--in any way--a fateful Islamic issue like holy Jerusalem, to which hearts and feelings of Moslems everywhere are attached.

We, in Saudi Arabia, regard holy Jerusalem as a sacred city for which we are responsible and of which we are honored to be responsible, as well as a historic commitment which we cannot and which we do not desire, do not want to renounce. Since the time of its founder, the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi Kingdom has stood by the cause of Palestine, not only as an Arab issue, but as the issue of the Moslem people driven out of its homes by Israel, which has usurped its rights, and which, through all this, has encroached on our Islamic shrines in Jerusalem in a devastation spree, without any regard to the feelings of Moslems or respect for moral principles, international laws, UN resolutions or human rights.

His highness the regent and crown prince said: Saudi Arabia, which proudly accepts and cherishes being an Islamic state, in its constitution, policies, spirit and line, cannot forget the wish of its late King Faysal to pray in holy Jerusalem--a wish that has now become the hope of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and of all responsible Saudi citizens.

He said: On the other hand, the Kingdom cannot forget, at any time or under any circumstances, that it is the state that calls and strives for Islamic solidarity, and for respect for the charter of the Islamic League, which has chosen Jerusalem as its headquarters, an objective shared by all Islamic states. The charter also says that the liberation of Jerusalem is an Islamic objective of the Islamic states; further, of all Moslems. Hence, it becomes clear that the basic issues submitted for debate at the Baghdad summit conference are those of holy Jerusalem and that of the Moslem Palestinian people; such issues concern not only Arabs, but all Moslems. So we can look upon the Baghdad summit conference as having been an Islamic conference, in both its substance and its objectives.

In reply to an SNA correspondent's question on whether the summit conference had discussed the aspect (of the agenda) concerning the Arab Republic of Egypt, the regent and crown prince said: The conference examined various ideas and views in this respect; what emerged from the debates was the unanimity of the conferees not to harm the Egyptian people, and not to take any measures likely to damage the interests of the Egyptian people, which, together with its valiant army, has made many sacrifices for the causes of the Arab nation. The Egyptian people are an Arab Moslem people who, by belonging to the Arab and Islamic nations, draw from those a dynamic force in the interest of Egypt, the Arab nation, and the Islamic nation.

Replying to a question from the SNA correspondent on whether the rejection of the Camp David results means that the Arab states have renounced peaceful solutions, His Highness Prince Fahd said: We would not mix up two different things: debates at the conference were characterized by objectivity, seriousness, and an assessment of overall action for the development of events, and concerning all matters. When the conferees expressed their rejection of the results of Camp David, they made clear the objective reasons for this--the results failed to include the need for the evacuation of the occupied Arab territories; they ignored the issue of holy Jerusalem, and the return of Arab sovereignty over it; and they failed to reaffirm (?the need for) the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which are its right to return to its homeland and to self-determination.

As far as peace is concerned, the Arab nation has always been, still is, and will continue to be anxious for peace--wanting it, calling for it, endeavoring to insure it, and striving to achieve it through a just, inclusive solution that meets these legitimate demands, and which restores these rights to those entitled to them. These demands and rights have been endorsed by the United Nations and other international organizations, and have been supported by states and international public opinion in the East and the West. But Israel is the one which stubbornly and arrogantly moves in the opposite direction to international legitimacy, international public opinion, and the just peace desired by the Arab nation, the Islamic nation, and the entire world.

DOLLAR SUPPORT, OIL PRICE STABILITY AFFIRMED

LD031209Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 31 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] It is clear from the statement of His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani [Saudi petroleum and mineral wealth minister] that abandoning the dollar is an unacceptable policy. Such a policy is contrary to the established and firm economic facts of our contemporary world.

It is true that the decline of the dollar value causes considerable losses to the oil-exporting countries, but in view of such economic facts we must admit that these losses have three aspects: The first is an actual loss represented in the amount of our expenditure from income, through transferring the dollars we obtain into riyals in order to meet such expenditure; the second is a book loss represented in the difference between the dollar exchange rate and the dollars that we have not actually spent or transferred; and the third is the loss in the purchasing power of such dollars in the world markets, should we need to use them in our trade transactions with Western countries.

Nevertheless, the actual loss is represented in the first aspect because the loss in respect of the two other aspects does not really exist and cannot be called a fixed and permanent loss as long as there is the possibility of a rise in dollar value which, if it happens, will turn the loss into gain.

In addition to explaining these points in the matter of loss and profit in our oil revenues, His Excellency Shaykh Yamani seemed to base his views on the fact that the dollar is the only currency, as far as money supplies in the market are concerned, capable of being the standard for oil pricing.

This is on the one hand. On the other, we share Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani's belief that an excessive increase in oil prices early next year will directly harm the developing countries in OPEC. This is because we realize that prices in our free world economy are subject to supply and demand.

If we know that the oil offered in the world markets exceeds world demand, then we must realize that increasing its price would not reflect actual market conditions. Consequently, increasing oil prices excessively would set price levels far above any cost basis. This in itself represents a great loss resulting from uneconomic price fixing.

This has been made clear in his excellency the minister's statement that price increase must take into consideration the existing economic conditions and factors, so as to avoid losses that might result from an excessive increase and harm the oil-producing countries, foremost among which are the OPEC countries

UAE

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS UAE NOT TO BUY SOVIET MISSILES

MC051126Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 Nov 78 MC

[Text] Kuwait, 5 November--UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum has announced that his country has decided not to buy Soviet antiaircraft SAM missles because it has found similar and more sophisticated weapons in the West.

He said: "We buy light Eastern weapons. Training with these weapons is no obstacle, because we can use Arab experts from Syria, Sudan, and other countries. The West European countries will remain the most important source of weapons for us."

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN today, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid added that the UAE believes in diversifying its sources of weapons for two reasons: The first is not to depend on one source so that we will not be confronted with (?difficult) circumstances over which we have no control, though the diversification may cost us more time in training and absorption of weapons; the second is that this policy allows us to choose the best weapons.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum called for coordination among the Arab armies in the Gulf and increased exchanges of visits and expertise. He said that the UAE has officers studying in Kuwait, Jordan and Egypt. He emphatically denied reports that there are non-Arabs serving in the UAE Army. He stressed that all the army members are citizens of the state.

He said that in the past we depended on foreign advisers, but we dispensed with them. Now we get the help of Arab advisers from Sudan and Jordan.

Concluding his interview, the UAE defense minister said that his country devotes special attention to the air force, because the Arab-Israeli wars proved that air superiority decides the battle. He said: We in the UAE have begun building an air force base. We are still working in this direction. We will be able to develop it this year.

He also stressed his country's intention to apply compulsory military service as soon as a bill on this matter is prepared. Some of the articles of this bill will be based on the Kuwaiti law on this matter.

YEMEN--PDRY

TEXT OF CHAIRMAN '[illegible]. NASIR MUHAMMAD'S INTERVIEW

LD052052Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, has affirmed Democratic Yemen's desire for tranquillity and stability to prevail in our region through the establishment of equal relations among the states in the region on the basis of mutual respect; noninterference in the affairs of others; and the right of every people to choose the course appropriate to them and the social system which [words indistinct].

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad recalled in his interview for the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH that Democratic Yemen has repeatedly (?expressed) its rejection of interference by others in its internal affairs and its respect for the sovereignty and independence of other peoples. He said: It is on this basis that we establish our dealing with others and hope that our brothers in the neighboring countries will deal with us in a similar manner.

With regard to the situation in the Yemeni arena, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that the San'a' regime's political position was weak. This was why [words indistinct] from external forces to respond to the call for civil war to cure its weakness and to divert public attention.

Referring to mediation by brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, between the officials of the two parts of Yemen, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that brother Yasir 'Arafat had in fact mediated between ourselves and the rulers of the north and that we welcomed his mediation. He visited both parts of Yemen in pursuance of this objective. [Words indistinct] as it became clear to all. The San'a' rulers, although they had agreed to this mediation, when they received orders from outside [word indistinct] they rejected and turned away from it in spite of the fact that they were subsequently embarrassed.

Replying to a question on Egypt's moves and contacts to commit aggression on the Bab el-Mandeb under the secret articles of the Camp David accords, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that the PDRY would resist any aggression against its territory from whatever source. He stressed the need to use Egyptian arms to liberate Jerusalem, Sinai, the Golan Heights, Gaza and the West Bank from Zionist occupation.

Concerning Democratic Yemen's relations with the USSR, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his surprise that there is so much talk about Soviet experts in Democratic Yemen, while there is silence on the thousands of American experts in the regions around our country. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad recalled that the USSR has always stood on the side of the Arabs, while the United States has sided with the Arab's enemies.

YEMEN--YAR

LIFTING OF ARAB BOYCOTT OF PDRY DENIED

JN061255Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] A responsible source at the foreign Ministry has made the following statement to the SABA' news agency: Citing the ruling clique in Aden, the BBC has announced that the Arab boycott of the Aden Government under the Arab League decision has been lifted. This subject was never raised or discussed at the Arab summit conferene which concluded its work yesterday in Baghdad. Therefore, the boycott decision is still valid. The Arab governments which have pledged themselves to this decision, which was passed on Cairo following the heinous crime committed by the Aden rulers against the martyr the late President Ahmad Hasan al-Ghashmi, affirm that this decision is still valid.

PRESIDENT SALIH EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR AS-SADAT

NC061708Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 November--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has expressed to President Anwar as-Sadat his personal appreciation and that of the YAR people for Egypt's position on the issues of Arabism.

During the telephone conversation he had with President Anwar as-Sadat today, the YAR president affirmed that the Yemeni people support all the measures which President Anwar as-Sadat is taking for the sake of the higher interest of the Arab nation and for achieving peace based on justice in the area.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

NC071407Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1357 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 November--Commenting on the resolutions that were issued in Baghdad, a Foreign Ministry official source has said that Egypt's Arab role and its national commitment will not be affected by any attempts or outbidding. He said that Egypt is proceeding along its course for the sake of achieving the Arab nation's national objectives, restoring the Palestinian people's rights and establishing a comprehensive, durable and just peace in the area. Egypt is confident that any attempts aimed at misleading will not deceive the Arab nation which appreciates Egypt's role and understands its principled commitment to the Arab world.

CAIRO COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC062028Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

["We and the World" program--Ibrahim Wahbah commentary]

[Text] Now that the Baghdad conference has ended with a negative statement full of rhetoric, we must analyze it calmly, not because it deserves to be analyzed, discussed or studied but in order to expose such anomalies which occur in the Arab world from time to time without affecting it.

The Baghdad meetings were not called for by the Arab League, but by Iraq at the inspiration of the Soviet Union following successive visits to Moscow by officials of the rejectionist states.

The green light came after these visits in the form of a statement carried by TASS commenting on the possibility of Egypt concluding the peace agreements. The Soviet statement said that the Soviet Union will not stand idle with regard to the explosive situation in an area close to its borders. Moscow concluded its statement by making a frank threat, saying that the Soviet Union has friendly Arab states in the area which share its tendency.

Naturally, it is known that the Soviet Union's friends are the rejectionist states which are considered its role [word indistinct] after it had faded out of the area. When it felt that it was somewhat isolated, it sought to exploit the rejectionist states in isolating Egypt without taking into account that Egypt alone constitutes half the Arab world and it would be unreasonable to isolate half the Arab world. It also did not take into account that the rejectionist states constitute only a small part of the Arab world, and that without Egypt they would be isolating themselves and would find no outlet other than the Soviet Union.

The rejectionist states have accused one another of treason and agentry and of stabbing the Palestinian cause in the back. Moscow Radio's commentaries on the Syrian Ba'th Party are recorded and available. The Iraqi Ba'th Party's accusation that the Syrian officials betrayed the Palestinian cause are obvious and cannot be erased by any conciliation between them although we wish this conciliation to be sincere.

The rejectionist states are governments, not peoples, all the peoples support Egypt and yearn for the peace Egypt is making. The majority of the other Arab governments do not support the rejectionist states in their attempts.

Corporation

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco and all the Gulf states have made this clear, though in varying degrees.

However, the Soviet plan has not taken many facts into consideration. Observers prejudged the Baghdad conference as a failure, although it attempted to save face by a statement concealing its failure beneath rhetoric.

The Arab states, which the Soviet Union has manipulated so that it will be said that, as it threatened, it has not stood idle, have failed to achieve the Soviet aims despite the fact that they did everything it wanted them to do. The remainder of the Baghdad conference states have not completely discounted Soviet intentions, since the Soviets attempted to dissuade Egypt from continuing with the October 1973 war on the pretext that Syria had been calling for halting the fighting from the first day. Moscow does not want the land to be liberated if this is to be achieved with the help of the United States. Moscow's stand is similar to that of Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who has frankly declared that if Palestine is completely liberated by President as-Sadat's efforts, he will not accept such a liberation.

The Baghdad conference failed because it tried to isolate Egypt, which is the base and the summit and the vanguard. Egypt's isolation means the isolation of the whole Arab nation. A meager part cannot isolate the whole; it is rather this meager part which will be isolated.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT OUTCOME

NC0707537 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In their commentaries today the newspapers AL-AKHBAR and AL-JUMHURIYAH discuss the results of the Baghdad summit conference. The summit ended the day before yesterday without producing any positive results or offering any alternative to the Egyptian peace efforts.

Under the title "The Summit of Outbiddings Ends," AL-AKHBAR says: The Baghdad game and the summit of outbiddings has ended. After long secret meetings, the conference issued a short statement in which the conferees did not mention positive action or decisions on any matter. However, a news agency reported that the conference adopted secret decisions, including decisions to impose sanctions on Egypt and to pay $3.5 billion to the confrontation states.

The paper asks why the conference decisions have been kept secret. It is known that secrecy is maintained only when the decisions are of a military nature connected with war preparations; but the conference decisions do not fall in this category.

The paper also asks why the Baghdad conference did not announce its resolutions openly to the Arab nation and what prevented it from announcing its decisions to impose sanctions on Egypt and on the aid, which was estimated to run in the billions. Nor did it announce who will pay and who will receive so the Arab nation can learn of the positions of each state.

The paper expresses the belief that there is nothing to justify this secrecy regarding the decisions of the conference.

However, the paper says, there is one thing which justifies this secrecy, or which prompted the conferees not to announce these decisions: the conference did not adopt decisions in the known sense of the word. What they adopted was forms of decisions which were submitted to the conferencebut did not get the approval that gives them the nature of decisions. The rejectionist team maintained a certain line and the other team maintained another. There were many opinions and different ideas. The aim was for the conference to produce something that could save the face of the conferees. After making a big clamor and holding long secret meetings the conference came out with that statement which says nothing. Most news agencies found nothing in it worth reporting.

AL-BAZ DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI NEGOTIATIONS

NC0509 50Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0852 GMT 5 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 November--Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has announced that during the peace negotiations in Washington it was agreed to begin the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza within 1 month after ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He added that it was also agreed to fix a specific date for elections in Gaza and the West Bank after the powers and responsibilities of the Palestinian autonomous government are defined.

In an interview with the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, published in its 6 November edition, Dr al-Baz says it is taken for granted that the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza will include Palestinians to whose presence Israel cannot object.

He points out that the next phase will see concerted Egyptian activity to (?assess) the situation in the West Bank and Gaza. The U.S. position, he adds, is expected to fully support the Egyptian position, and this will insure practical unanimity in support of the Arab position as expressed by Egypt.

Dr al-Baz asserts that for the elections in the West Bank and Gaza to be held in a normal atmosphere, specific measures must be taken. He adds: We are now working out an agreement with Israel on these measures, the most important of which are the removal of all restrictions on political activity in the West Bank and Gaza, and the release of political detainees.

Al-Baz says he believes that once the wheel starts turning in this direction it will not stop. It will go all the way until the Palestinian people attain their basic right to self-determination.

In his interview, Dr al-Baz points out that at the Washington negotiations Israel has strongly resisted the idea of linking the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to the West Bank and Gaza. He adds: We were not at all deterred by this Israeli position. We insisted on this linkage in definite terms, leaving no room for doubt that Israel is committed to begin taking specific steps and transfer authority to the Palestinian people. The Egyptian delegation has succeeded in this.

Answering a question on the new U.S. plan now on the negotiating table in Washington, Dr al-Baz says: The new U.S. plan has some aspects which are different from the previous plans, because this is the eighth attempt by the United States to submit a peace treaty draft acceptable to both sides.

He adds that the latest U.S. plan is closer to the Egyptian (?demands), especially regarding the stipulation of linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and overall settlement. This, he says, was one of the points strongly opposed by Israel, but the Egyptian position was quite firm and thus the U.S. position has come very close to ours.

Dr al-Baz also says that the Israeli delegation to the negotiations is still saying that its government rejects this new draft, but we will insist on it.

Dr al-Baz, answering a question about this trip to London and meeting with Vice President Husni Mubarak, says: Channels were open daily between us and Cairo but certain matters require direct contact for briefing on the details of the situation and the arguments on which each side builds its position. For this reason I was instructed to go to London for a meeting with Husni Mubarak to report the details to him.

Referring to his meeting in London with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Dr al-Baz says that Callaghan expressed his country's willingness to play a positive role that will help in resolving the outstanding differences. This, Dr al-Baz adds, reflects the British prime minister's appreciation of President Anwar as-Sadat's policy and the role he is playing not only in the Middle East but also at the international level. Callaghan, he adds, expressed his government's willingness to make any contacts in support of the Egyptian position which Britain considers to be reasonable and fair.

Referring to Husni Mubarak's recent visit to four West European states, the Foreign Ministry under secretary says that the leaders of these states agree that the Egyptian policy is sound and that its demands in the negotiations are just. He adds that they also agree on the need to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and that the right way to do it is to begin to implement what was agreed at Camp David, such as the termination of military rule in the West Bank and Gaza and the establishment of a Palestinian autonomy to assume its authority within the next few months. These states, he says, are unanimous in opposing the Israeli policy on the settlements and they believe that this policy could stand in the way of progress in the coming phase.

All the European states, he adds, intend to play a positive role in the coming few weeks, either unilaterally or collectively through the European community. This will be done by holding contacts with Israel and the United States, and by submitting some ideas and proposals regarding moves in the West Bank and Gaza.

AL-BAZ DENIES SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY IMMINENT

NC070540Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 November--Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, has said that the question of linkage between the issue of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Egypt's ratification of a peace treaty with Israel have not reached the point of agreement between the two sides.

In a statement after today's meeting of the Higher Committee for Peace Negotiations, Dr al-Baz refuted press reports that a peace agreement will probably be signed in the next few days. He described the reports "as mere press speculation."

He expressed the belief that when the parties to the negotiations complete their consultations with their governments that new elements will be brought in that will lead to introducing expected amendments in the coming phase of the negotiations.

On the current confident appearance of the Egyptian officials despite the difficult negotiations, Al-Baz said: "All of us are studying the position in a calm manner free from emotions because we have reached a critical and delicate phase in the negotiations."

Al-Baz said that the Egyptian delegation does not make emotional statements so as not to lose its clear vision and ability of sound assessment.

GHURBAL: PEACE TALKS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

NC062300Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 6 November--Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal has said that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks have achieved "good progress" and that Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the head of the Egyptian delegation and defense minister, has fully briefed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the development of the talks.

After a 1-hour meeting with Vance, Ghurbal said that the Egyptian delegation has settled all the issues which needed some kind of action.

Ghurbal said that the delegation briefed Vance on the good progress that has been achieved on the military annex of the treaty.

Ghurbal said that the Egyptian delegation has submitted a full report to Vance on the lenghty meeting held by the Egyptian and Israeli military delegations early today. It also reviewed all the other questions that needed further discussion.

Ashraf Ghurbal said to the newsmen: "I can say that today's work was marked by progress."

Ghurbal added that progress is being achieved at the negotiations and that the delegations are awaiting the return to Washington of Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

Ashraf Ghurbal said that Butrus Ghali is expected to return to Washington early Wednesday morning.

In addition to Ashraf Ghurbal the meeting was attended by the Egyptian delegation's legal adviser, Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS RECORD IN STRUGGLE

LD061709Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Ahmad Hsaan Nassar, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Alim Mursi interview with Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Washington--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, are there any secret provisions in the Camp David agreement: Will there be any secret provisions in the peace agreement which you are now working out?

[Answer] Frankly and openly, no. Why should there be such provisions anyway? It is those who work in the dark who are afraid of daylight. Thanks to its ancient culture, Egypt knows its own interest and knows its own value. This especially applies to the Egypt of the October War, the Egypt of bravery, heroism and sacrifices. I do not see a single reason that we should work in the dark. We are now negotiating with Israel, and Moshe Dayan, head of the Israeli delegation, knows well that it is the Egyptian Army and the Egypt of the October War which led to these negotiations. The army of Arab Egypt is the reason why today the entire world talks about the Palestinians and their rights. Did not Golda Meir once say that she knew of no people by that name? It was the Egyptian Army of the October War that prompted the head of the world's most powerful state to tell the Jews that their settlements on Palestinian territories are illegal and contrary to international law. As for Sinai, we shall take back every inch of it.

[Question] What about the Golan?

[Answer] As President as-Sadat said, this can also apply to the Golan if the Syrians wish it.

With regard to Sinai, the United States will build two airfields for Israel as compensation for those it now has in Sinai, which we will turn into civilian airports.

[Question] Mr Minister, have you insured that during withdrawal from Sinai there will be no destruction of installations, as happened after the 1956 war?

[Answer] Yes, God willing, we will receive everything as it is. Everything.

[Question] What about the objection raised in the National Assembly regarding the demilitarizatin of most of Sinai?

[Answer] This is absolutely not true. Those who say such things did not read the Camp David framework carefully. Our armed forces--fully armed and equipped--will be stationed east of the Suez Canal up to the passes which control Sinai. Militarily, this is extremely important. Egyptian military presence beyond these passes will be thinner. Moreover, in the extreme northeast, where Israel settlements exist, there will be a demilitarized zone in which UN forces will be deployed. The existence of such forces is covered by the agreement between the two parties.

[Question] Nowadays we hear from the trumpets of the rejectionist front and its backers that Egypt has abandoned the Palestinian problem and that the Egypt's Arabism has become something of the past.

[Answer] Plainly, Egypt is no longer a state of slogans. Egypt knows its duties and interests. Egypt is Arab in deed and not by law. This is a historic fact that cannot be overlooked.

Egypt has paid with precious blood whose price cannot be calculated--the blood of 100,000 martyrs and wounded among our youth sacrificed during the long years of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Financially, the patient Egyptian people have paid 40 billion pounds in wars for the sake of Palestine. Egyptian installations along the canal were destroyed and Egyptian citizens emigrated from the three cities of the canal area. As this was happening the Libyan tanks sent to participate with Egypt in the battle remained standing at As-Sallum, on the Egyptian-Libyan border.

The Egyptian Army fought the 1948 battle in Palestine. We all know the acts of betrayal that were committed then. Egypt held the Gaza sector for the Palestinians and never gave it up.

[Question] Mr Minister, as Egypt is proceeding toward a new era of peace and hope, you said in a press statement recently that the army is a school. Can the army really help the Egyptian civilian sector to solve some of the problems that have been created by the war economy that we have been pursuing?

[Answer] Yes, the armed forces have already contributed to many Egyptian projects. You probably recall that the High Dam project, for example, would have been delayed by 2 years or more had not the armed forces helped to build it. The armed forces helped to build the Salah Salim Highway, the West an-Nubariyah project and the easing of congestion in Alexandria port.

[Question] Mr Minister, despite the fact that peace is imminent, we believe that the Egyptian Army must remain strong and be the shield that will protect such a peace. This means that the Egyptian peacetime army must continue to be strengthened with the most sophisticated weapons and equipment.

[Answer] Certainly. The Egyptian peacetime army will at all times remain ready. This has often been stressed by President as-Sadat. At the same time, in the future we will be able to benefit from the efforts and capabilities of our sons in the armed forces in the spheres of building and construction. Have no fear for the Egyptian Army of the October War; it is as precious as our eyes.

IRAQI, SYRIAN PRESIDENTS MEET IN BAGHDAD

JN061114Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr met this noon with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the latter's residence. Participating in the meeting were Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn and Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the meeting they discussed ways to develop bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries after the signing of the Joint National Action Charter and the situation in the Arab world.

Answer Reporters' Questions

JN061656Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--A meeting was held at 1145 today in His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's residence in Baghdad between President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The meeting was attended by Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

At the conclusion of the meeting at 1500 today, the SANA and INA correspondents posed questions to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and His Excellency President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

The first question, addressed to President al-Bakr, dealt with the nature of the Syrian-Iraqi joint action. The president replied: We missed a cherished thing, and we found it.

Asked about the results of the ninth Arab summit conference, President Hafiz al-Asad said: The results were positive, since Arab unanimity on resisting capitulation is an essential matter that is demanded by the Arab masses and all the friends of the Arabs in the world. The importance of this conference does not need detailed explanation. It is obvious to all the Arabs and the whole world.

Asked about the Joint National Action Charter, since it is a manifestation of the Arab nation's renaissance, President Hafiz al-Asad replied: Had we not believed that this charter was in the interests of the Arab nation, it would not have come into being. Naturally, it was assessed by the masses. The enthusiasm of the masses over this charter is a strong support for us, which urges us forward. All that the Syrian and Iraqi leaderships ask is to be equal to the level of the masses' trust in us.

Asked about the date of his visit to Syria, President al-Bakr said: Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, Iraqi officials and I will visit our second country and second capital, Damascus. President al-Bakr added: We are marching along the road. We do not visit our country as guests because our future work will be joint. We will work in Baghdad and Damascus as one state and as one party. We are, in fact, one people.

IRAQ CP SUPPORTS IRAQI-SYRIAN ACTION CHARTER

LD061249Y Baghdad TARIQ ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Oct 78 p 1 LD

["Text" of statement issued by Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee in support of Iraqi-Syrian Joint Action Charter]

[Text] The masses of our people and the nationalist and progressive forces in the Arab homeland and abroad have followed with great interest the meetings and talks between the leaderships of the two sister-countries, Iraq and Syria. They received the signing of the Joint Action Charter with total support, since it is a responsible answer to the need to confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plans following the Camp David agreements, expresses the two fraternal peoples' and all the Arab people's ambitions and is an important step on the road to restoring the balance of power in favor of the Arab national liberation movement.

The Arab nationalist forces and all supporters of the Arab nationalist movement, who have been looking forward to such an important step and demonstrating support for every success achieved on the path of joint action against the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance, which is hostile to the Arab and African liberation movement, have expressed their support for this historical step.

There is no doubt that the declaration of the Joint Action Charter once again confirms that the dangers threatening the Arab nation are bigger than any differences between progressive states, powers and parties and that the responsible realization of this fact creates a better atmosphere for overcoming the obstacles preventing these forces from uniting and for mobilizing all their forces and successfully utilizing all their political, economic and military capabilities in the battle.

The declaration of the Joint Action Charter once again emphasizes the exceptional need for united action by all progressive parties and forces in every Arab country and throughout the Arab homeland. Such unity and what it entails make it necessary, as always, to liberate the will of the masses, to give them their democratic freedoms and to consolidate national cooperation on the strong basis of mutual trust. It is also necessary to take all measures to mobilize the masses and heighten their vigilance in the face of the hostile forces and quarters seeking to sow disunity in the progressive forces, with the aim of undermining the domestic front and preoccupying the nationalist forces with internal conflicts, so as to weaken their confrontation of the common enemy.

Our experience has time and again proved that success in our liberation battles requires us to strengthen the alliance between the Arab liberation movement and its progressive regimes and all world revolutionary factions, foremost among which are the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union--the firm ally of our just struggle.

The Iraqi Communist Party, which has constantly been on the side of every step to strengthen united action among progressive Arab countries and forces, proceeding from its principles and high sense of responsibility toward the national interests and the dangers and threats facing the Arab national liberation movement, the Palestinian problem, and the right of the Palestinian Arab people to return to their home and to determine their future on their own soil, and out of the desire to contribute to successful struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their schemes, today expresses its firm support, on the basis of these principles, for the Joint Action Charter between Iraq and Syria. [paragraph continues]

It affirms its determination to contribute with maximum efforts to the successful implementation and development of the charter and to insuring exploitation of all the resources of the Arab countries hostile to imperialism, as well as to resisting the peace policy represented in the Camp David agreements and their humiliating results.

This great achievement, with its great potential for mobilizing the two sister-countries' political, economic and military resources in the battle against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, constitutes a painful blow to the imperialists and Zionists and those toeing their line, will arouse their hatred and drive them to hatch plots and hostile intrigues against the two sister-countries and all the Arab national liberation forces. This situation calls for maximum vigilance, preparedness and unity of ranks.

The struggling Arab liberation movement has proved in all circumstances that it is rich in resources and abilities to thwart its enemies' conspiracies and continue its triumphant march toward new victories.

[Signed] The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, 28 October 1978

PRESIDENT AL-BAKR CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO SOVIETS

JN061625Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has expressed his complete confidence in the continuation and strengthening of relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union to achieve mutual interests and the establishment of security and just peace throughout the world.

President al-Bakr said that the Iraqi-Soviet friendship agreement has been and continues to remain a solid basis for relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

This was contained in a cable of congratulations sent by President al-Bakr, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party deputy secretary general and Regional Command secretary, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Aleksy Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution.

It gives me pleasure to take the opportunity of the 61st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution to send you and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union heartfelt congratulations in the name of the Arab Ba'th Party Regional Command, the Iraqi Government and people and on my behalf.

The Iraqi-Soviet friendship agreement has been and continues to remain a solid basis for relations of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly countries. I have complete confidence in the continuation and strengthening of these relations to achieve our two people's mutual interests and to establish security and just peace throughout the world.

Your excellency, please accept my wishes for good health and prosperity and for the USSR people more progress and prosperity.

HUSAYN EXPRESSES NEED FOR FULL PARTICIPATION IN MIDEAST PEACE

LD061642Y Hamburg DPA in German 1541 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--King Husayn of Jordan today underlined in Bonn the necessity for a harmonious Middle East settlement involving all Arab states. A spokesman from the federal president's office stated after a 1-hour talk between King Husayn and President Walter Scheel that the king had expressed this standpoint in the course of a detailed report on the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, which had expressly condemned a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace. Scheel argued that in view of the extreme difficulty in arriving at a peace settlement, the talks based on the Camp David meeting were a step in the right direction, and said that the Federal Republic had long held this opinion.

The talks between Husayn and Scheel and the private luncheon that followed were also attended by Mildred Scheel and Queen Nur al-Husayn.

ARABS URGED TO FULFILL SUMMIT COMMITMENTS

JN052117Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Station commentary]

[Text] The ninth Arab summit conference ended in Baghdad yesterday and announced its resolutions which constitute the required minimum at the pan-Arab level to confront the challenges of the current stage and provide the requisites of the confrontation in the coming stages.

The first clause of the summit resolutions affirmed the Arabism of the Palestinian issue and the commitment of all the sons of the Arab nation to struggle for this cause and make all material and moral sacrifices for the sake of this cause. The fourth clause, which is more important, barred with Arab unanimity any Arab side from dealing singly with any solution to the Palestinian issue in particular and the Arab-Zionist conflict in general.

These words mean that the rest of the Arab nation does not recognize any results which might ensue from the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. They also mean that the Arabs are unanimous in not recognizing the Camp David agreements.

Through its principled and well-known stands and the benevolent efforts exerted by its leader Husayn during the convocation of the ninth summit conference to unite Arab ranks, with the participation of all the Arab states in shouldering the responsibility of the Palestinian issue and the commitment of each state within its capabilities to offer aid and support to the states of the forward trench and our kinfolk in the occupied land, Jordan--this steadfast Arab bastion--has pledged to its nation anew to sacrifice everything not only in its own defense but also in defense of our big cherished homeland.

Jordan, which has shouldered its responsibilities over the past 3 decades vis-a-vis the confrontation of the Zionist aggression and in carrying out its national and pan-Arab commitments on all levels and in all fields, will persist in defending its kinfolk and brethren in the occupied land and the Palestinian people's right on the Palestinian soil. Jordan, whose successive generations have made many sacrifices on this steadfast soil, will continue to offer sacrifices generation after generation in defense of the right of generations in Arab Jerusalem and in defense of the right of this holy city to be Arab again.

Jordan, which has knocked on all doors leading to a just and honorable settlement, will continue to act, defend and struggle for a just and honorable peace acceptable to the coming generations or we will stay without, as His Majesty King Husayn said in his speech at the final session of the ninth Arab summit conference, so that these coming generations will remember us as having carried out our duty and having played our pan-Arab role perfectly.

The ninth summit conference's affirmation of the Arab nation's commitment to a just peace based on comprehensive Israeli withdrawl from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, guaranteeing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil, is a clear commitment by the Arab family to the issue of peace and a consecration of the firm and basic principles for which Jordan has struggled. It is also a clear response to the will of the international community to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The resolutions of the ninth summit conference constitute the beginning of a new road for the Arab nation in its arduous efforts to transcend the negative aspects of past practices in dealing with the common cause and to put a stop to any tampering with the Arab issue by being dragged into separate treaties which do not meet the requirements of peace.

While on the threshold of an extremely crucial and grave stage, we hope that the rest of the fraternal Arab states will fulfill their commitments which are specified in the announced and secret resolutions of the ninth summit so that our nation will be able to overcome the difficult times of this stage in preparation for collective Arab action to safeguard Arab dignity and cohesion, and to regain Arab rights and land through a peace based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

COORDINATION AMONG FRONTLINE STATES REPORTED

JN070807Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Nov 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Excerpts] Reliable sources report that the results of the side meeting which took place during the Arab summit conference will be obvious the next few weeks in terms of Arab solidarity and support for the states of the eastern front.

The same sources say that other meetings will be held soon to formulate the basis for coordination among Jordan, Iraq, Syria, the PLO and Lebanon, and that Jordan will be the center of this coordination which will involve several fields, particularly military coordination to confront any aggressive move to harm the steadfastness of the frontline states.

Observers believe that the eastern front--Jordan, Syrian, the Palestinians, and Iraq--has been revived. Cooperation among the armed forces of the four sides will be certainly beneficial on military and diplomatic levels.

Thus the goal of Iraq--to find the minimum denominator which might be accepted by a divided Arab homeland--has been achieved.

From the point of principle, $3.5 billion will be paid annually to the frontline states. Syria will get the biggest share: $1.85 billion; Jordan will get $1.25 billion; the PLO will get $300 million, and $100 million will be appropriated to support the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied areas. These sums will be paid in cash in three annual installments. Saudi Arabia will pay $1 billion, Kuwait will pay $550 million, Libya will pay $550 million, Iraq will pay $520 million, the UAE will pay $400 million, Algeria will pay $250 million, and Qatar will pay $230 million.

The decisions made by the Arab heads of state which leaked yeasterday evening affirm three points which follow in logical sequence:

1. If President Anwar as-Sadat signs a treaty with Isreal, Egypt will be immediately expelled from the Arab League and the Arab League headquarters will be finally transferred from Cairo to another Arab capital. Tunis has been approved in principle as the alternate capital.

2. Until this matter is resolved, the Arab League will not hold any new meetings in the Egypitian capital.

3. Furthermore, the measures of the Arab boycott of Isreal applied to Western companies will be applied to any Egyptian company or organization establishing ties with Isreal.

These sanctions seem in themselves modes. But they are realistic because they would be applied. This is the major decision of the Arab summit conference, as the delegations said. Contrary to what the representatives of Saudi Arabia and the other moderates in the Arab camp asked from the beginning of the discussion, implementation of these measures will not require convening a new meeting.

INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY JORDANIAN PAPER

JN051500Y Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 5 Nov 78 p 11 JN

[Interview granted by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad in Baghdad--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you believe it is possible to establish comprehensive unity between Syria and Iraqi in accordance with the National Charter for Joint Action?

[Answer] The National Charter for Joint Action placed the two fraternal countries on the serious road to total unity. We believe that what has been achieved constitutes the first element and the guidelines leading to unity. The political leaders in Syria and Iraq have a firm and joint determination to overcome all obstacles that may arise, because the supreme objective is to achieve unity.

[Question] Has the issue of reuniting the Arab Ba'th Party in the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq, been discussed?

[Answer] All common matters between our two countries are open for discussion. As for the issue of party reorganization, it was found more suitable to provide an opportunity for positive action in other fields. This positive action, in its turn, will reflect on the various relations between the two countries in all fields. We both are determined that no sensitivities, complexes or obstacles shall prevent unity. Surely, we shall succeed.

[Question] Is there a possibility of discussing the joining of other countries in this expected union?

[Answer] We want unity between the two countries to be the solid nucleus for comprehensive Arab unity. We are for an Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf. In our opinion and according to our opinion and according to our ideology, nothing can replace a comprehensive Arab unity, and it is only natural that any unity action between any two Arab countries should represent a step on the right path to comprehensive unity.

[Question] Which is the first country most qualified to join this union?

[Answer] The most qualified country is that which declares its desire and will for unity.

[Question] What are the possibilities for achieving a strategic balance between Syria and Iraq and the Zionist enemy?

[Answer] This balance should be achieved according to one formula or another. We want it to take place at the Arab level, however, we cannot stand by with our hands tied and watch any imbalance of powers in the area. The National Charter for Joint Action between the two countries, Syria and Iraq, refers to military union between these two countries. The two countries' joining their military efforts will have a qualitative and quantitative effect and will contribute in an important way to correcting the existing imbalance between us and Israel.

[Question] What were the negative or positive impacts of the signing of the charter on the various Arab regimes?

[Answer] The agreement between the two countries gave rise to a state of extreme happiness among Arab masses in all of the Arab countries. [paragraph continues]

The agreement has increased the confidence of the masses in themselves, in their Arab nation, in their future and in all the Arabs who believe in their nation, and in the necessity for achieving a single state for a single Arab nation. They all have supported the agreement with pride. All the Arabs who feel the danger of this stage as a result of the alienation of the Egyptian Government from the Arab nation, and its alliance with the Zionist enemy, have found this Syrian-Iraqi agreement and inchoate hope in the darkness. No reservations were made, and no such reservations would be made but by people such as the Egyptian Government, which expressed a Zionist desire. The real danger to Zionism is pan-Arabism and efforts for Arab unity, and those who stand against the Syrian-Iraqi agreement cannot but be with the hostile side.

[Question] Does this agreement in its military aspect fill the void left by the exclusion of Egypt from the battle?

[Answer] Yes, this could constitute a replacement for Egypt's exclusion.

[Question] What are the points of agreement and disagreement between the Iraqi and Syrian positions at the Baghdad summit?

[Answer] Being host country, Iraq prepared a working paper for the conference. Naturally this working paper took into consideration Iraq's position as the host country. On the other hand, Syria, as the base of Arab steadfastness, also had to prepare a working paper and to submit a draft resolution calling for measures against As-Sadat for his treason, apostasy and alinement with the enemies of his nation. The Iraqi and Syrian working papers complement each other. The Iraqi and Syrian positions essentially are the same.

[Question] What are Syria's ambitions at the Baghdad summit?

[Answer] Our ambition involves the nation's desire to defend itself. We want a firm stand against the Camp David agreements and their consequences. We want joint Arab action against the agreements and their advocates. We want an Arab agreement that translates words into real deeds, such as the reestablishment of the balance of power between us and the Zionist enemy. We want to implement the Arab League Charter and resolutions as well as the Arab summit conference resolutions against whoever deviates from the Arab nation's unanimous will. This is what we clearly and definitely want.

[Question] It has been often repeated that Jordan does not consider the Baghdad summit as the Camp David summit. It considers it as a summit for addressing the Arab situation in general.

[Answer] It was clear from the first day that the objective was to discuss the Camp David agreements and their results and the means to resist them.

[Question] Is it possible to limit your efforts at this conference to demanding financial support regardless of the political positions of the supporting countries?

[Answer] The position cannot be split. We need both financial and military support.

[Question] Will Syria accept conditional material support, such as the armament agreement only?

[Answer] A basic item on the agenda of the conference deals with the demands for restoring the balance of power with the Zionist enemy. This principle was accepted by everyone without question. No one has set any conditions, and I do not think that anyone had contemplated setting any conditions. For our part, we do not accept any conditions on any matter concerning us.

[Question] How big is the gap between the minimum acceptable to Syria and the maximum that the conservative Arab states can go?

[Answer] We reject the Camp David agreements. Therefore, measures must be taken through the Arab summit resolution against the Egyptian regime. We must continue to strengthen the Arab defense capability against the Zionist enemy. This means that the conference cannot but adopt a stand on this matter. The fact that all the Arab states, with the exception of Egypt, have attended this conference shows that all the Arabs, regardless of their political inclinations, have condemned the Camp David agreements and its results. The delegation of Sultan Qabus was the only one to express reservations. You can tell the importance and political significance of this reservation.

[Question] It has been said that the new Arab League headquarters will be in Baghdad. What is your opinion?

[Answer] We have chosen Tunis.

[Question] If the occupation government agrees to return the West Bank to its preoccupation status, would Syria accept?

[Answer] Why should we assume proposals that are not submitted and are impossible?

[Question] Is there any possibility for returning to Geneva?

[Answer] No, at present there is no possibility for convening the Geneva conference.

[Question] Can Resolution 242 still be implemented after Camp David?

[Answer] The Camp David agreements contravene international legitimacy and UN resolutions on the Palestinian question that indicate the inadmissibility of occupation of the lands of others by force. By signing the agreements As-Sadat accepted the Israeli interpretation of Resolution 242. This interpretation gives legitimacy to Israel's piracy--its occupation of Arab land.

[Question] Is the Syrian stand harmonious with the stand of the resistance?

[Answer] We adopt one stand toward the issues in the Arab arena.

[Question] Will the presence of forces from the Arab Liberation Front be acceptable to Syria in the wake of the Syrian-Iraqi agreement?

[Answer] Agreement has been reached and declared among the Palestinian resistance groups. As Arabs in all countries we must support national Palestinian unity and help to boost it.

[Question] There is much talk on reviving or strengthening the eastern front. What is your stand toward this?

[Answer] We support strengthening the fraternal, steadfast Jordanian Army on the confrontation lines. We are for supporting Jordan militarily and economically, because supporting Jordan is part of supporting the present confrontation states.

[Question] In the event that the summit conference fails to come up with serious and unified resolutions, and divisions remain among the Arab countries, in your view what stand will Jordan adopt?

[Answer] In my view Jordan will be with the steadfast Arabs.

[Question] There has been much talk about isolating Egypt or the Egyptian regime and about dialectic relationships between the two. What is your view on this issue?

[Answer] We are not seeking to isolate Egypt. Egypt's ruler has imposed on it isolation and aloftness from its Arab nation. Our mission at this conference is to confront Egypt's enemies who have isolated it and taken it away from its Arab nation. The greatest service to the Egyptian people's struggle and the highest appreciation of the sacrifices of the Egyptian Arab people is our confrontation with the As-Sadat regime, which betrayed Egypt's national cause and isolated it from its pan-Arab struggle. A firm stand against the As-Sadat regime means at the same time a courageous stand on the side of the Egyptian people.

DAMASCUS VIEWS NEW PHASE AFTER BAGHDAD SUMMIT

JN061849Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] A question arises now that the Baghdad Arab summit has ended and in light of the resolutions and measures taken by the Arab leaders. This question is: What are the realities that will form, during the coming phase of Arab action, the required bases for the confrontation with the defeatist and capitulationist schemes as well as with the U.S. designs which aim to accomplish imperialist domination over the whole Arab homeland and to impose the liquidation settlements?

There is no doubt that in order to triumph over the enemy and its new alliances in the area we must fulfill two conditions: prepare for the Arab confrontation battle and secure all its requirements. Hence, the battle of the Arab nation, in light of the Arab summit's resolutions, has crystallized into a continuous and ever-escalating struggle against the As-Sadat-Begin-Carter alliance. All means of struggle should be employed in this battle, including military force. This has become a legitimate and natural choice to be employed in light of the dangerous and critical stage which has been exposed by the capitulationist steps of As-Sadat and the U.S. plans which are meant to be implemented at the expense of the Arab nation and its legitimate national rights and at the expense of the Arab land in order to serve the interests of the Zionist occupation and imperialist domination.

The Baghdad summit's resolutions have emphasized that the Arab means to foil the plots of the As-Sadat-Zionist-imperialist alliance are neither difficult nor impracticable, particularly since the pan-Arab commitment makes it necessary to put the Arab means into force. This proceeds from the capability of our Arab nation to cope with all circumstances and to secure all the requirements needed to achieve the Arab goal without hesitation.

Actually, there are many realities that might form the required bases for the confrontation. This was asserted by the Arab leaders during their historic Baghdad meeting.

1. The insistence on the legitimate and national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and further consolidating the struggle of this people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

2. Restoration of the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy and participation in making the necessary circumstances for such balance available. Here, we should take into consideration that As-Sadat's policy, which has taken Egypt from the Arab battle, has also led to an imbalance that should be compensated in order to save Arab solidarity and to secure the steadfastness front from fragmentation. Hence, the Arab Syrian-Iraqi reunion falls within this framework since this reunion will definitely consolidate the Arab confrontation front. Moreover, this reunion is a solid step toward restoring the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. The Iraqi-Syrian reunion stresses the gravity of the current phase and underlines the required pan-Arab responsibilities to face this threat.

3. The increasing belief and crystal clear evidence that As-Sadat will not go back on his capitulationist stand, his deviation from the Arab rights and his concessions to the Zionist enemy. As-Sadat is simply implementing the role planned for him as nothing but a tool of the U.S. design. Therefore, it is natural to face As-Sadat's actions with an effective and expressive response. This response was just reached at the Baghdad summit. This response forms a joint challenge that proceeds from the determination to continue the Arab struggle against the Camp David agreements and its results. Furthermore, this response reiterates the absolute commitment to the Arab stand and the Arab goal which cannot be subjected to any partition or outbidding.

ALGERIA

BOUTEFLIKA TO JOIN BOUMEDIENE IN MOSCOW

LD061932Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Abdelaziz Boutflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister, left the Iraqi capital today after participating in the Baghdad summit conference at the head of an Algerian delegation. Boutflika is on his way to Moscow to join President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution.

BOUMEDIENE SENDS GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD061758Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Houari Boumediene, president of the republic has sent--on behalf of the Council of the Revolution--a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution to Brezhnev and Kosygin.

Excellencies, says President Boumediene, it gives me particular pleasure, on behalf of the Council of the Revolution, the government and the Algerian people, and on my own behalf, to send to your excellencies, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and its people, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution, my warm greetings and best wishes.

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of Revolution and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message of congratulations on the same occasion to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko.

BOUMEDIENE SENDS MESSAGE TO SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

LD062101Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Francis Deng, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, at 1100 today, met the special envoy of the Algerian president, Houari Boumediene, who delivered a message from the Algerian president to his brother, the leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, as part of the consultations between them on issues of interest to the two fraternal countries.

CABINET SESSION REPORTEDLY STORMY; WEIZMAN ANGRY

TA061832Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman leaves tomorrow for the United States carrying the cabinet's decisions on the issue of the military negotiations and the directives in the political sphere. These decisions were made today at the end of the second cabinet session in 2 days, a session which discussed the material Minister Weizman had brought with him from Washington. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar brings us something about today's cabinet session and evaluations of its decisions.

[Lidar] The session, so we were told, was stormy and the loud exchanges between the cabinet ministers sometimes boiled over and reached outside the room in the Knesset building where it was held. Yesterday, at the end of the cabinet session, the deputy prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, promised that new decisions would be made today in the political and military spheres. However, when Yadin came out of today's session, it turned out that new decisions had only been made in the military sphere.

It is assumed that the cabinet reaffirmed its previous decisions on the political issue. This means that the changes proposed by our delegation in Washington were not approved.

It may be assumed that several cabinet ministers are still concerned about the issue of the linkage between the framework agreements signed at Camp David. It was agreed, in the Blair House talks, that a month after the approval of the peace treaty with Egypt, negotiations with the Egyptians would open on the issue of establishing the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. It may be assumed that several ministers are concerned over the fact that these talks will not be restricted to the establishment of the autonomy institutions, but will also deal with more basic issues such as the source of the authority for the autonomy and the areas of its responsibility.

It may be assumed that, on the military issue, the cabinet accepted most of the proposals brought by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman from Washington; most of them, but not all of them. The assumption is that the cabinet did not authorize certain points, such as advancing the withdrawal dates from certain parts of Sinai.

It may be assumed that the defense minister was not satisfied with the cabinet's decisions today. During the session, they say, he was angry several times and expressed his dissatisfaction. When he left the session, he did so in a hurry and refused to talk to the journalists.

After the cabinet session, Professor Yadin said that he would speak with the prime minister and report to him about the decisions made today. The deputy prime minister thinks that there should be no rush now to approve the agreements. In his view, at the concluding stages of the negotiating process, each and every detail should be gone over scrupulously so that what will be formulated in the peace treaty and in its appendices will be clear and precise.

More on Session

TA062009Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpts] At the end of the two prolonged sessions, the cabinet made several decisions today, concerning the military appendix to the peace agreement with Egypt. Our political correspondent reports that in its session as a Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs it is believed that the cabinet did not accept some of the clauses of the military appendix as they were proposed by the Israeli delegation in Washington. Here is the report by our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram.

[Ram] The cabinet session did not go smoothly. The journalists waiting for the end of the session, which was held on the cabinet floor of the Knesset, heard loud voices coming out of the closed room and the voice of the deputy prime minister calling the ministers to order. There was theimpression, at the end of the session, that the date of the signing of the agreement with Egypt is not particularly close. It is hard to assume that 19 November will be the day when the agreement is signed.

The defense minister brought the military appendix to the agreement for the cabinet's approval. The impression is that not all of its clauses were approved and that significant changes were introduced, despite the recommendations of the negotiating team that they be approved. One of the clauses over which there were differences of opinion touched on the issue of the dates of the IDF withdrawal from Sinai. It is reasonable to assume, then, that the defense minister possibly even proposed to his colleagues that they change the two ministers who are in the Washington delegation, and it is almost certain that there were cabinet members who were prepared, there on the spot, to accept the proposal.

In the political sphere, the cabinet made no new decisions beyond those already made. From this it follows that the new proposals brought by the defense minister were not accepted by the cabinet, but neither were they rejected, and they may be discussed again.

How will Professor Yadin inform the prime minister, who is in Canada, of the cabinet's position? The deputy prime minister will send an envoy to Mr Begin to bring him up to date informally on all the issues raised at the session and of the mood among the cabinet members. This envoy will be a well-known figure who is a permanent participant in the cabinet's sessions.

KNESSET COMMITTEE MEMBERS SCORE WEIZMAN REFUSAL TO APPEAR

TA061434Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Seven members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, including coalition members, protested to the Knesset chairman about the government's treatment of the committee. They complain that the defense minister is not willing to appear before the committee without giving any explanation, although it had been promised that the committee would be kept continually informed about the peace negotiations. Therefore, they are asking the Knesset chairman to intervene on their behalf immediately to insure that the defense minister reports to the government [as heard] about the Washington negotiations.

Our correspondent reports that Likud members Yosef Rom and Moshe Shamir in addition to the MAFDAL representative on the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, signed the letter. MK Ben-Me'ir did not appear at the meeting today of the coalition committee because of the defense minister's refusal to appear before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Yadin Reports on Negotiations

TA062046Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpts] The cabinet ministers left, at the end of the cabinet session, to report to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the progress of the negotiations in Washington. Our Knesset correspondent Nahman Shay has just come into the studio, to report to us on the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee's meeting. Nahman, please.

[Shay] The Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today asked to hear the defense minister, but, instead, it again heard the deputy prime minister, Yiga'el Yadin.

The protest by some committee members over Weizman's failure to appear before the committee was sent to the cabinet, and Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin then found the time to appear before the committee and report to it. The defense minister apologized, saying that, for various reasons, he could not do so.

Well, what did the deputy prime minister say to the members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee? He brought with him the stenograms--which the defense minister also relied on when he faced the cabinet--but he was very precise, and tried not to give too much information, as I was told by members of the committee. Yiga'el Yadin said, first of all: The withdrawal line in Sinai has been agreed upon, although he did not go into details on the line between Ra's Muhammad and Al-'Arish.

Five points, Yiga'el Yadin said, were given by the cabinet to the delegation in Washington; to continue the negotiations and not be satisfied with what has been achieved. Despite the fact that, according to 'Ezer Weizman's report, the negotiations have exhausted these points, the cabinet told him, and those in Washington: Go on.

These five points covered: the diplomatic relations to be established between Israel and Egypt; the link between the agreement on Judaea and Samaria and the settlement with Egypt; the financing--how much and in what way; the preamble--is it really binding, and to what extent; and the reexamination of the agreement after 5 years.

During the debate in the committee, which is still going on, there are certainly serious complaints about the rapid speed of the negotiations. Yehuda Ben-Me'ir made this charge and Avraham Katz of the Likud also joined him and claimed that we should not go too slowly, nor too quickly and, from his viewpoint and that of other members of the committee, matters had not yet reached a conclusion. MK Yosef Tamir was forced to defend the cabinet a little and said that no judgement should be made from here about what was happening there.

On the whole, it appears that Yiga'el Yadin is now faced with the introduction which preceded this meeting; faced with sniping from the members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Committee Wants U.S. Grant

TA062124Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee decided this evening to make immediately clear to the prime minister and those conducting the negotiations in Washington the remarks of the committee members about the need for a financial grant to cover Israel's most vital expenditures stemming from the far-reaching concessions in the Sinai.

Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that most members opposed the concession by the prime minister concerning the U.S. grant. MK Shim'on Peres said that the Israeli concession is twofold: not only a concession of money but also one of the Negev as a future area for development, because vast flat areas will have to be set aside to build the airfields.

MK Yosi Sarid mentioned that after the interim agreement in 1975, Israel received $8 billion from the United States, half as a grant. He said that we should not settle now for a sum of only $600 million in return for the construction of the airfields.

MINISTER EHRLICH COMMENTS ON REQUEST FOR U.S. LOAN

TA070658Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0605 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich left this morning for a series of talks with the heads of the U.S. administration about U.S. aid. At the airport, the finance minister commented on the issue of the loan that the prime minister had requested and said that an agreement has been reached at Camp David that Israel would receive a grant and that no one is rescinding this decision. Before departing, the finance minister talked with our correspondent on economic affairs in Tel Aviv, Moshe Nestelbaum. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Finance Minister, was the prime minister's decision to change the request for U.S. aid from a grant to a loan done with your consent?

[Answer] The question is misleading. The prime minister requested a loan in addition to the grant, because it is clear that all our expenditures will not be covered by the United States' grant and it is necessary to get additional aid. So there is no other way but to ask for a loan, too, and one with easy terms.

[Question] What is the financial burden that we are assuming by asking for a loan?

[Answer] It is still hard to know details. First of all it is necessary to know how much it will cost us; later we will know how much the administration is prepared to give us, under what terms and at what interest rate. Only then would we be able to determine how heavy the load would be.

[Question] U.S. elements have cynically remarked that the impression is that the United States would have to give Israel special aid in repaying its debts. Do you agree?

[Answer] I think that according to Israel's record in repaying its debts there is no room for such a report. This is a malicious report.

[Question] Mr Ehrlich, to what extent is it still possible to turn things back and get part of the aid as a grant?

[Answer] There is no need to do so. An agreement has been made at Camp David that we would receive a grant and no one is going back on this. No one has given up, and we will get it.

[Question] In your opinion, can we bear such a heavy financial burden to repay the loan?

[Answer] I suppose so.

[Question] Mr Ehrlich, you are to meet with your U.S. counterpart. What problems will you raise with him?

[Answer] First of all, there is the problem of the aid. Then there are the problems of repaying debts, double taxation, bilateral relations in trade between the United States and us--we also have a joint U.S.-Israeli economic committee. There is a whole range of problems which we will discuss.

[Question] Are there specific requests that you are going to make of your U.S. counterpart?

[Answer] I do not know what you mean by specific. There are all kinds of issues and subjects, there are no requests. [end recording]

WEIZMAN MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON

TA070811Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] This morning, before departing for Washington, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said that the moment of truth had come in which the politicians must report to the people of Israel the good and bad sides of the agreement with Egypt. Mainly, Weizman said, the good must be emphasized, as well as the new situation which will prevail when peace arrives. The argument is not about a particular clause, but about the atmosphere that will be created after the peace agreement is signed. The defense minister said that he was satisfied with the cabinet discussion. Despite the fact that on arriving in Israel he promised to give more details about the negotiations when he left, after he had reported to the cabinet, he could not say what had been agreed upon and what had not.

DAYAN SAYS ONLY OIL, U.S. AID ISSUES REMAIN UNRESOLVED

TA070632Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that two main obstacles still remain in the negotiations: the oil issue and that of the U.S. aid to Israel for the purpose of building the airfields. Talking to reporters after a meeting with his counterpart Cyrus Vance, Moshe Dayan said that much progress has been made in the last few days on the military annex and on the annex dealing with the diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt after the peace agreement is signed.

Dayan added that he was convinced that the Israeli Cabinet would not allow the negotiations to end unless the questions of the oil and the U.S. aid are solved satisfactorily. Asked whether Israel would not approve the agreement if these two issues are not solved, he said: This is precisely what I did not say. He explained that the Israeli Cabinet will want to continue the negotiations until the answers to those questions are found.

As for the other issues, Dayan said that they have either been solved or will be solved within a few days.

LINKAGE, AUTONOMY PLAN TO BE DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON

TA070727Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The question of the linkage between the agreement with Egypt and the autonomy will be discussed again as Ministers 'Ezer Weizman and Butrus Ghali return to Washington today. Our Washington correspondent says that after this had been discussed in Cairo and Jerusalem, the two cabinets are apparently unhappy with the formulations proposed in Washington.

Our Jerusalem correspondent has learned that the United States proposed that the preamble to the peace treaty would state that the treaty is a model for those that will be signed on the other fronts. Israel has agreed to begin negotiations with Egypt, 1 month after the agreement is approved, not only on establishing the autonomy institutions but also on their authority and operating methods.

DETAILS OF FUNDS, CONSTRUCTION FOR FLESHING-OUT PROGRAM

TA061928Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The ministerial committee dealing with the budget for fleshing out the settlements in the territories has decided to allocate 600 million Israeli pounds for this: 319 million for immediate expenditure and 281 million for future obligations. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar has reported for the first time on the precise details about dividing the budget.

It was decided to erect 300 permanent structures and 134 temporary structures in Judaea and Samaria. For this, 111 million pounds were allocated for immediate expenditure and 120 million were approved for future obligations.

As for the Golan Heights, the talk is of 230 permanent structures. Ninety-one million pounds were allocated for immediate expenditure and 101 million allocated for future obligations. As for the Jordan Valley and Gush 'Ezyon-260 housing units will be established with an immediate expenditure of 97 million pounds and 60 million allocated for future obligations.

In addition, 60 million pounds were allocated for paving the road that will cross Samaria. The paving of this road has already begun.

Minister Ari'el Sharon turned to some of the members of the Knesset Finance Committee, asking them to see to it that the funds intended for fleshing-out the settlements in Judaea and Samaria will reach their destination. Likud MK Yig'al Kohen told our correspondent that he and his colleagues promised the agriculture minister that they will closely supervise the transfer of funds from the Finance Ministry, and if it appears that it is holding up funds, they may not approve various budgets. According to him this was what they did when they learned that the Finance Ministry is delaying the transfer of 40 million pounds to the hothouses in the Yamit district settlements. Only after the committee members refused to endorse several clauses in the budget did the Finance Ministry transfer the required sum of money.

SETTLEMENT POLICY AIMED AT PREVENTING PALESTINIAN STATE

TA031328Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Nov 78 p 14 TA

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "As-Sadat Has Accepted--Ehrlich Will Not Accept"]

[Excerpts] The 500 Jews the government has decided to settle in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan Rift Valley did not cause the cessation of the talks between Israel and Egypt.

The negotiations with Egypt have already progressed to such a point that no publicity of any sort can stop their conclusion.

Certainly, were the government able now to place the resources it invested in Sinai at the disposal of the settlements requirements in Judaea and Samaria, there would have been no need to declare fleshing-out. Even when the airfields were established in Sinai, when the camps and storerooms were constructed and the roads built, there was no declaration of fleshing-out in public government decisions.

But it is because of the absence of financial resources and the thin ranks of candidates for settlement that there was a political need to declare fleshing-out. A public declaration is a political fact that we had to create, faced with the promises of Harold Saunders, who, in his talks with Palestinian notables, pointed to the Israeli "packing-up" in Sinai as a model for an Israeli packing-up in Judaea and Samaria.

After the storm had passed and the negotiations with Egypt continued and Israel remained firm in its position, the clear political move was decided: Israel is maintaining its right to Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria.

In its announcement about the fleshing-out of the settlements, the government publically tested the implementation of this right today, and in the future, and not just limiting implementation to immediate practical possibilities. The test is not restricted to 500 people who will be settled in the coming days, but will determine the right to settlement in greater dimensions in the coming days.

Not all the cabinet ministers studied the cabinet decision in depth. It appears that, despite his cleverness, the finance minister did not get right down into it. For some reason he thought that the decision on the fleshing-out ought to be adapted to the budgetary ability and hurried to declare in public that he had no money for implementing the whole fleshing-out plan.

The finance minister did not intend to, but he did help those political elements that tried to present the Israeli Cabinet decision--and did present it to the Egyptians--as a vain demonstration directed at domestic requirements, which had nothing real in it.

This effort at assuagement harmed the objective of the fleshing-out declaration, which is to stress the Israeli right. This right does not only exist for these settlement bodies, but mainly exists to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria. A proof of this is the framework agreement signed between us and Egypt at Camp David. From this agreement, which requires the approval of the Knesset, it emerges that Jewish-Israeli settlements cannot exist on territories under Arab sovereignty. All the proposals made to As-Sadat concerning the continuation of the existence of the Rafah approaches settlements were in vain. As-Sadat insisted on his right to uproot these settlements from the sphere of Egyptian sovereignty.

Let us say that international U.S.-Egyptian acceptance, at the peak of the negotiations for peace, of further Jewish settlers being added to existing settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Jordan Rift Valley represents, indirectly, recognition of the main target of the Israeli policy, the prevention of the establishment of a Palestinian state in those territories.

Therefore this issue, of an addition of 500 people to the settlements of Judaea and Samaria, should not be examined from the viewpoint of settlement, housing or agriculture budgets, but as a prime national objective.

The struggle is not over another building in Bet El or another hut in Allon nor even over further agricultural units in the Jordan Rift Valley, but over the principle of establishing a barrier against a Palestinian state, which has begun to fly on the wings of the abstract "autonomy."

Before the finance minister's declaration, it might have been possible to postpone the implementation of all the details of the program for a certain time, after the principle of the right had been obtained. But along came the finance minister's declaration that he had no budget for fleshing-out and that a national effort was needed to find the resources--not for the sake of a particular settlement, but for the sake of maintaining the right, which is above all a barrier against the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria.

If the Israeli economy can waste .75 billion Israeli pounds on a municipal election holiday, it will also have the money to defend Israeli democracy against the danger which is at the threshold--the Palestinian danger.

DAYAN SAID TO FAVOR E. JERUSALEM AUTONOMY VOTING RIGHTS

TA032153Y Jerusalem POST in English 3 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By David Landau]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said on at least two occasions recently that he personally would not object to the Arab residents of East Jerusalem voting together with the West Bankers and Gazans for the projected autonomous council. His views were reported by two separate, well-placed sources.

Dayan's opinion on this potentially explosive issue has not, as yet, become official government policy. The Ben-Elissar committee of top civil servants, which is planning ahead for the implementation of the autonomy scheme, has not yet considered the question of East Jerusalemites' voting rights.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in his recent replies to questions posed by Jordan's King Husayn (the replies were conveyed by Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders), explicitly favoured granting East Jerusalemites full voting rights in the election of the autonomous council.

Dayan apparently feels that the East Jerusalemites could exercise a measure of political self-expression by voting for the autonomous council--even though their own lives and affairs would not be controlled by the council but by the State of Israel, which annexed East Jerusalem in 1967.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, officials are still hoping that the U.S. administration will quietly withdraw some sections of the Carter replies, which Israel found alarmingly discordant with its own interpretations of the Camp David agreement.

Foreign Ministry Denial

TA032201Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman this evening denied a report published in the Jerusalem POST today which alleged that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said he would not be opposed to Jerusalem Arabs participating in the elections for the institutions of the autonomy.

The spokesman said that the issues of Jerusalem and of the autonomy are not being discussed in Washington at all and that the peace talks deal solely with the agreement between Israel and Egypt.

WEST BANK MAYORS CABLE SUPPORT TO BAGHDAD SUMMIT

TA061212Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Nov 78 p 2 TA

[Text] ITIM--West Bank mayors who are PLO supporters yesterday sent a cable to the Baghdad summit demanding that the leaders of the Arab countries act to speed up the Israeli withdrawal from the territories and to strengthen the inhabitants of the territories with financial grants. They also called upon all the forces opposing the Camp David agreements to unite.

An ITIM correspondent in the West Bank remarks that all the preparations were made in Nabulus to hold a public rally last Tuesday with the participation of many West Bank personalities to unite against the autonomy plan and against the Camp David agreements and raise the demand for self determination for the Palestinians.

ONLY GAZA MAYOR ACCEPTS INVITATION FROM LONDON COUNCIL

TA061218Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Nov 78 p 2 TA

[Text] ITIM--Four West Bank mayors: Elyas Frayj from Bethlehem, Fahd Qawasimi from Hebron, Karim Khalaf from Ramallah and Bassam ash-Shak'a from Nabulus sent a cable yesterday to the Council for Improving the Understanding Between Palestinians and Britons in London, saying that they could not respond to the invitation to appear in a panel discussion which will take place on 7 November in the British Parliament on the Middle East situation.

In the cable these mayors, who had been invited by the council to speak about the history of the Palestinian problem, state that the PLO is their legal representative. They demanded that the council members in London act toward establishing an independent Palestinian rule headed by the PLO "after all the conquered territories are liberated."

On the other hand, Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa agreed to participate in that panel discussion, and he left for Amman yesterday, and will fly from there to the British capital.

MINISTER MODA'I DISCUSSES PEACE TALKS WITH EGYPT

TA031539Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Nov 78 p 24 TA

[Interview with Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i by Dov Goldstein--time and place not given]

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moda'i rightly deserves the title of "the cabinet member who is the most hawkish among the liberal ministers." Some exaggerate: "He is the most hawkish even compared to the Herut cabinet members."

Since various definitions have become blurred lately and various "birds" have changed their original nature, I am ready to add to the definitions a modest contribution of my own: Yizhaq Moda'i's positions in the government, his persistence in playing down the weight of the linkage between the peace agreement with Egypt and the agreement in Judaea and Samaria and his financial demands on the United States, have not made him Dayan's and Weizman's favorite...

Together with other ministers, Yizhaq Moda'i was firm in his opinion that the draft peace agreement, as brought to the cabinet by Ministers Dayan and Weizman last week, expresses a clear Egyptian intention--supported by the United States--to significantly change basic clauses in the Camp David agreements and to introduce them into the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement in the most dangerous, most negative way for Israel.

According to this version, the Egyptians wanted to achieve three things: A. Improvements in the peace agreement which are beyond what Israel agreed to at Camp David. Moda'i claimed that a minister or a Knesset member who voted for the Camp David agreements and decides to vote against the draft peace treaty concluded in Blair House and the Madison Hotel in Washington should not under any circumstances be accused of going back on his support for the Camp David agreements. They are simply, and justly, not prepared to deviate from them. On many matters, some of which are very important, the Egyptians tried to get improvements which deviate from the Camp David agreements, Moda'i claimed.

B. In other clauses the Egyptians tried to gain better interpretations for Egypt of the Camp David agreements. On the first stage withdrawal line--the Al 'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line--just as on a long series of other matters, the Egyptians demanded that all interpretations be in their favor. It was stated in the Camp David agreements that relations will be established after the first stage of withdrawal. The Egyptians said: later on. Later they tried a compromise: first relations on a consular level, with minimal diplomatic recognition, and slowly and gradually full diplomatic relations.

C. The linkage between the two agreements of Camp David--the Egyptians have tried to form a conditional linkage between the peace agreement and the political settlement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

On these questions Moda'i, with other ministers, objected to the Egyptian attempts and their terminology in the U.S. draft submitted to the cabinet.

Moda'i further claimed: The draft does not consist of real operational components of peace. Recognition, flags and ambassadors are valuable symbols, but symbols are not enough. He submitted to the prime minister a detailed document, including economic clauses that define the essence of peace: mutual tourism--including a definition of the required scale of tourism--a commercial agreement between the two countries, including the sums involved in commerce, and definitions on custom matters.

In that document, Minister Moda'i included detailed financial demands from the Americans in three clauses: If the Egyptians do not pay for Israel's investments--roads, structures, electricity and water--the Americans will pay Israel. The Americans will finance all the new investments involved in the Israeli redeployment in the Negev, including roads, storehouses, camps, water and electricity networks, and not just the two airfields meant to replace the Sinai airfields. Part of the aid the United States is to extend to Egypt would be Israeli goods and services to Egypt. U.S. aid to Israel, as outlined in the three clauses, will amount to about $10 billion.

Many of Moda'i's demands were accepted and presented to the Americans and Egyptians when the peace discussions were resumed in Washington. Various advantages the Egyptians wanted to gain beyond what was agreed on at Camp David were canceled. The line of the interim withdrawal from the Sinai--the withdrawal will be completed in two stages. The agreement is now more clearly in the nature of an independent agreement (in English, "an agreement that stands on its own") which is not tied to other agreements.

[Question] Mr Minister, a short while ago the prime minister feared--and even clearly said so--that had Israel not agreed to the removal of the Sinai settlements, its relations with the United States would have become intolerable. Now that Israel has given up the settlements, recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and their just demands and agreed to cancel the military administration in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, are its relations with the United States bearable?

[Answer] First, I disagree with the basic assumptions in your question. It is true that Israel has given up the Sinai settlements. It is untrue that it has recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinians....

[Question] Not recognized? Is this not what is written in the Camp David agreement?

[Answer] This is what is written, true. However, six supplements are attached to the agreement, and in one of them President Carter tells Prime Minister Begin that he, the president, confirms that the prime minister informed him that wherever "the Palestinian people" is written, the prime minister's reference is to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el....

[Question] This is one of the legal tricks....

[Answer] Yes, there is a trick here, but Israel will insist on this interpretation and by no means agrees to rights for a Palestinian state or to self-determination. The U.S. positions have not changed since the 6-Day War. Had Israel not agreed to sign the Camp David accords, the Americans would have presented their positions, which are totally opposed to ours, immediately and on the Palestinian issue as well. Procedures were established at Camp David for handling the problem. The United States agreed to an IDF presence in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

[Question] But Israel has ceded its source of authority in Judaea and Samaria by consenting to abolish the military authorities....

[Answer] This is certainly not so! The source of authority has not been done away with. In the negotiations on establishing the autonomy, Israel will demand that the military authorities will be the source of authority in the autonomy, even though these authorities will not be physically located in the autonomy regions but in Tel Aviv or Haifa.

[Question] Do we not have an accumulation of sufficient signs--as at Camp David, in the Blair House talks, and especially in Harold Saunders' visit in Judaea and Samaria--indicating that the United States sides with Egypt against Israel and is continually pushing Israel into concessions?

[Answer] The Americans did not adopt unilateral positions at Camp David, not all the arm twisting was done on us. The twisting of the Egyptian arm was no less significant. The Americans did not accept the original Egyptian plan. Their positions were inclined more toward us than toward the Egyptian side. In the peace negotiations in Washington, Ministers Dayan and Weizman did not think that the Americans, in their draft peace treaty, leaned toward the Egyptians. I thought so and the government thought so. Therefore, it did not accept the draft as it is, but only accepted it in principle and demanded very significant amendments.

Saunders surely expressed U.S. positions which are entirely contrary to the Camp David agreements, and Israel firmly and sharply rejects them.

[Question] Does the decision to flesh out the settlements--spring from this?

[Answer] I would define this as follows: The supreme U.S. interest is to achieve calm in the region. If it were possible to achieve this by adopting the Israeli position in its entirety, the United States would have agreed to the Israeli position. If it were possible to achieve this by adopting the Egyptian position, the United States would not have been deterred by that either. Since either of the two is impossible, the Americans will accept any position that will draw the least resistance from the Egyptians or from us. In order to draw Husayn into the negotiations, the United States has expressed extreme anti-Israeli positions. A firmer Israeli presence in Judaea and Samaria as proof of Israel's intentions and the creation of Jewish facts in the area reinforces Israel's positions toward the United States and makes it clear to the Americans that Israel will vehemently and firmly object to copying the Sinai example for Judaea and Samaria. We could yield settlements in the Sinai only by making a firm commitment to ourselves that we will not yield additional settlements in other regions under any circumstances! It is not only that the Sinai is not a precedent for other fronts, but the agreement with Egypt is intended to reinforce Israel's demand and resolve against further concessions on Jewish settlements.

[Question] You were quoted as saying, following last week's cabinet meeting, that some of the problems were solved because they died. What are the deceased problems?

[Answer] I meant the concessions Israel agreed to make beyond those in the Camp David agreements. They "died" because a final decision has been made regarding them. On these matters Israel has made concessions, and the concessions are irrevocable. There are other matters that are "sick" or "dying", and their fate has not yet been decided. In contrast, there are also healthy matters on which most of the cabinet ministers are resolved not to make even a single additional concession, even if it means a peace agreement with Egypt will not be signed.

[Question] Like others you congratulated the prime minister for the great honor he won: the Nobel Peace Prize. Do you believe that what is happening now is leading to peace or to, God forbid, a dwarfed, contracted and weak Israel, which is dependent on U.S. favors and exposed to a war initiated by the Arabs, a war that will probably be unprecedentedly serious?

[Answer] No, no, this process, if it is successfully concluded and concluded according to the Israeli positions as agreed on last week, (more or less, even if a certain erosion occurs in them), will lead to peace with Egypt. If this agreement contains the clauses on the nature of peace as we have defined them, it will be largely stable and will hold out--I believe--even against war-like initiatives against us by other Arab countries.

A discouraged or weak Israel, you say; if, God forbid, this happens, it will not be as a result of the agreement with Egypt. On the contrary, militarily, politically and economically Israel will be stronger as a result of the agreement.

[Question] Has Egypt already given up its demand to make only a temporary peace with Israel?

[Answer] Egypt has never demanded this!

[Question] Has it not? What then is your interpretation of Egypt's demand that after 5 years each party will be allowed to reexamine the agreement and introduce various changes in it?

[Answer] Egypt has given up this demand and no longer requires that each of the two parties will be able to, after 5 years, demand a revision in each of the clauses of the agreement. This demand suggested temporariness. However, Egypt still demands the right to be able, after 5 years, to demand an amendment on one definite issue concerning the peace agreement.

[Question] Which issue?

[Answer] I cannot elaborate. However, the Egyptians claim: If after 5 years it turns out that certain changes have occurred, which indicate there is room and logic for changing that definite clause--only with Israel's consent--Israel has no reason to object in advance to these.

[Question] What does Israel say?

[Answer] Israel objects. There is no agreement between the two parties on this issue.

[Question] Is this an important issue from the security stand point?

[Answer] I cannot add a thing.

[Question] Is it true that after all the corrections, there is still a clear clause in the preamble that links the agreement with Egypt to the agreement in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] It is true, but there is a balance for the clause in the preamble in the body of the agreement itself. This clause states that the peace agreement with Egypt is independent ("stands on its own") and will not be marred by any other agreement in which Egypt is involved.

[Question] What does Israel demand of Egypt on the issue of the Sinai oil and how does Egypt treat these demands?

[Answer] The negotiations on this sensitive issue are still in their early phase, and therefore the two parties are very much close to their initial, polarized positions. Compromises will be needed. We are demanding three things from the Egyptians:

A. We discovered the oil fields in the Suez Gulf, developed them and produce oil from them. Therefore, Israel's National Oil Company has the right to receive a concession for the continued production of oil, just as U.S. or German companies received a concession to extract oil on the western side of the Suez Gulf. As is customary, we will receive 20 percent of the oil produced. We will buy the other 80 percent from Egypt and will pay for it according to accepted prices.

B. We invested over $100 million in the search for oil and we possess extensive knowledge about the region. The Egyptians will need years to accumulate such knowledge. Therefore, we will receive a concession to continue looking for oil in part of the region. If we discover oil and begin producing it, we will pay Egypt for 80 percent of the amount produced.

C. Egypt is now producing 24 million tons of oil annually from its wells and consumes 10 million. Egypt sells 14 million tons of oil to various clients. We want to buy the oil we need from Egypt at prices customary in the marketplace. The acceptance of these proposals--demands which are in Egypt's favor just as they are in Israel's--and I view as an important test of Egypt's peace intention. [paragraph continues]

It is inconceivable that peace between nations and countries can exist on the basis of unfavorable discrimination toward one party by the other. The agreement prohibits Egypt from being a partner to agreements that discriminate against Israel.

[Question] About 1 and 1/2 years after the "political revolution" and about 1 year after the "economic revolution," the Israeli economy and laborers, including strikes and threats of strikes, seem exactly in the same place as before the Likud's rise to power, if not worse. Why has this happened? Is this the great tiding, herladed by the Likud, that it would have for the economy?

[Answer] First, I regretfully agree with you that the situation has not improved. This is a fact and there are three factors: The economic revolution was a step taken for the recovery of the economy, but it was not followed up. Liberalization has been introduced into foreign currency controls, and there was no follow-up there either; it got lost. Extending the agreement to continue paying the subsidies was a clear act of nonliberalization of the economy.

A second factor: The Histadrut is controlled by an opposition political body and is fighting against the attempts at recovery, which means making things more difficult for the citizens.

[Question] In other words, in your opinion the government and the Histadrut shoulder the blame jointly for the deterioration in the economy and in labor relations?

[Answer] Exactly! Both the government and the Histadrut are to blame. The third factor: Dealing with the political issue, which is inevitable and critical, has diverted all effort in this direction at the expense of the economic direction.

[Question] What, in your judgement, is the solution to the economic ills?

[Answer] A progressive trend to make things more difficult for the wealthy, cancelling the subsidies and imposing more taxes, having the government stand firm against breaking the wage agreements. We are entering an era when things will be harder for the citizens, but the most difficult burden should be imposed on those able to bear it, less on those whose income is small and not at all on those who are already on the "red poverty line."

ISRAEL SKEPTICAL ABOUT AIRCRAFT DEAL WITH TAIWAN

TA070641Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Israel does not think that Taiwan will sign a contract with the Israel Aircraft Industries to buy Kfir aircraft, even though Washington has removed its opposition to the deal. Our correspondent Avraham Lalo says that in fact the United States announced several months ago that it approved the sale of Kfirs. Yesterday, it announced that it was prepared to supply Taiwan with the U.S. F-5E.

Aviation organs reported that, at the time, Taiwan wanted to buy 50 Kfirs in Israel for $500 million.

PRIME MINISTER AZHARI ADDRESSES NATION

LD062350Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Address to the nation by new Iranian Prime Minister Gen Gholamreza Azhari on 6 November: recorded]

[Text] My dear countrymen, in these extremely critical and dark historic times which you, the noble Iranian nation, and our dear homeland, are experiencing, destiny has decreed that, with the blessed will of his imperial majesty, I should shoulder the administration of the country's affairs for a limited period. This is so that, with protection and assistance from the eternal Almighty God, under the auspices of the self-evident Islamic religion and the holy family of the Prophet, and with the cooperation and consideration from my dear countrymen, an end may be put to the current chaotic situation, so that every individual in the nation may resume his healthy and peaceful life, and so that financial, economic and social security--which has been destroyed as a result of riot-mongering of enemy and colonial lackeys--the people's mental security--which has been shattered to a dangerous extent thanks to calculated propaganda--may be restored.

This government's main and fundamental program concerns securing all-round order and security through a campaign against financial, social or any other forms of corruption in such a way as to make it acceptable and convincing to and supportable by the noble Iranian community. In this effort I shall draw upon the blessings of Almighty God, the kind consideration of the holy imams, the support of the religious scholars, the support and cooperation of my countrymen and the guidance of society's intellectual leaders, particularly the intellectual leaders of the young, so that, God willing, these dark days may be turned into happy and bright days.

I hope, with the help of you patriotic people who have the love of the homeland in your hearts and who are noble Iranians, every one of you, that I will succeed in this. As the head of government I appeal to eminent religious leaders and ask their holy persons to guide, direct and assist me, and regard any blessings derived from my services as being derived from inspiration from their distinguished persons. Further, I appeal to my dear bereaved and dejected Iranian compatriots to help me to overcome difficulties and to create a fully healthy and secure atmosphere in which every individual, for his part, may enjoy reasonable freedom and comfort.

My dear countrymen, whatever we wish for and whatever we aspire to must be sought in an atmosphere of security. Therefore, not only the government but any Iranian believing in this country's independence must spare no constructive effort to help bring about public security.

The face of our society today has changed in a horrifying and worrying manner: Homes, shops, schools and banks are being attacked in the towns, fires have caused concern and anxiety to everybody. Our dear and beloved children are kept away from their schools and studies, and are losing the best periods of their lives; fathers and mothers are concerned; businessmen and shopkeepers do not know what to do; government employees live an extremely uncomfortable situation. Patients and hospitals, which are never deprived of services and attention even by the enemy in times of war, are now deprived of these services.

People on lower incomes are feeling lost and helpless; the country's economy is inactive; schools and universities are closed. The bazaar's business is in a state of recession; a wave of strikes is spreading; hopes are turned into disappointment; aspirations are being extinguished; the country's activity today is suspended and the country's tomorrow is being threatened. All this is because, on the one hand, propaganda by foreigners and xenophiles--from written to spoken material, from rumor-mongering to lie spreading--all together have subjected public opinion, particularly that of young people, to their onslaught like an emotional plague and made the appreciation of realities difficult. On the other hand, as the shahanshah has said, past mistakes, unlawful activities, cruelty and corruption--which will not only not be repeated from now on, but will be amended in every respect--have legitimately resulted in discontent and strikes. Had the hands of foreigners not been involved in the manner these were pursued, more likely than not the course of their demands would not have been driven into a wrong path, but conditions would have been provided to achieve what the people wanted, to prosecute the corrupt, to rectify and repair faults and make amends for past mistakes in the wisest manner.

Unfortunately, provocations by foreigners and xenophiles have harmed the integrity of the Iranian nation's demands and the sincerity of the wave of strikes, changing their complexion and direction to such an extent that public life is now paralyzed. Events and incidents have become intolerable and the country's security and independence are being threatened. Should security be destroyed, the life of us all will be threatened to extinction. Thus, in order to secure this primary asset of life--namely, public security--we shall not spare any effort. We shall remove any obstacle or hinderance to achieve this, with the will of God Almighty, the support of the religious community, the assistance of patriotic people and the sacrifices of the armed forces.

Obviously, having achieved security, we will make way for a government which will have the freedom to carry out the most fundamental task of the country--namely the holding of a 100 percent national election--so that, under true freedom, the future of the country is clarified in the best manner. Once again I appeal to the distinguished religious authorities, whose persons are a source of blessing and a fountainhead of morality and spirituality, to help me. I ask my dear countrymen to give me their cooperation and their solidarity.

I deem it necessary to remind you that this government regards it as the main guidelines and directive of its program the belief in fully observing the principle of preserving the independence of the judiciary and safeguarding the status and authority of this power of state and promoting and elevating, as much as possible, the prestige, status and standing of the judges and the judiciary, and also in respecting the legislative power of state, particularly the supervisory authority of the legislative power over the deeds of the executive. The government will carry this out in practice so that it may enjoy the full support of these two mighty powers of state which are the guardians of maintaining the country's balance of authority.

From this government's standpoint, any individual or group, in whatever form or framework whatever, will be respected by this government so long as they respect the constitution which is the result of the blood shed by the martyrs of the cause of freedom and is inspired by the precepts and principles of the self-evident holy Islamic religion.

Their views and proposals will be welcomed, for respecting public opinion and drawing upon the views of every individual of my countrymen can help this government become successful. In these first moments of its life of service, this government does not regard any individual or group as an opposition in any way whatsoever. It regards all groups as servants of the nation and state except those who ignore the constitution, for this constitution, as I have already said, is inspired by the teachings of the holy Islamic religion. Naturally, the present government, which is humbly bowing before the alter of religion, cannot regard these people as being on its side.

My final words are: The incidents in Tehran and a number of other cities yesterday and, in general, the events of the past few months, have once again warned the Iranian nation, particularly in the light of the enemy's open admission, that if we do not struggle against colonialism and xenophiles with unity and cohesion, the future and destiny of Iran and the Iranian people will be plunged into extinction.

My dear contrymen, let us all think of Iran; let all think for Iran; let us think Iranian, so that Iran may continue to exist. May God give you success on whom we rely. [Last sentence a Koranic verse read in Arabic]

MINISTER COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM

LD061522Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the first cabinet meeting, which was held at the prime ministry palace after an audience with the shahanshah aryamehr, the minister of information and tourism said the government's program includes the rule of law under present circumstances, the establishment of security in order to achieve welfare and calm and securing public necessities and daily needs.

MAJLIS SPEAKER PLACES MEMBER UNDER HOUSE ARREST

LD041912Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prior to reading the reports of the news magazine, please pay attention to the latest news which I have just received:

In view of the accusation levelled against Salar Jaf, the deputy of the people of Paveh and Owramanat, and at instructions from Dr Javad Sa'id, the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, Salar Jaf has been placed under temporary arrest in the Majlis building. If the accusations levelled against him should be true, this case would then be debated by the justice commission. Also, a note was sent to the justice minister to the effect that should he receive a charge preferred against Salar Jaf, to send the same to the National Consultative Assembly for debate in the justice commission.

Supporters Cut Telephone Lines

LD042000Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to the Kermanshah correspondent of the newspaper KAYHAN, supporters of Salar Jafe, the Majlis member who has been placed under temporary arrest in the Majlis building, have taken up positions at Pol-e Qalangan in Javanrud and have cut telephone lines, thus breaking communication between Kermanshah and Paveh.

According to the Kermansham telephone authorities, two technicians sent to the scene to reconnect the lines have been assaulted by Salar Jaf supporters; one has a broken arm.

The correspondent also reports that procedures are underway to make arrangements for lifting Salar Jaf's parliamentary immunity and prosecuting him.

Deputy Resigns Over Jaf's Actions

LD041236Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mr Ahmad Bani Ahmad, the Tabriz deputy to the National Consultative Assembly, today tendered his resignation from his post as deputy in the Majlis. In a letter addressed to the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, referring to the recent incidents in Paveh which resulted in the killing of a number of people in that region, Mr Ahmad Bani Ahmad condemned the measures taken by Salar Jaf, the Paveh Deputy at the National Consultative Assembly, and attributed his own resignation to Jaf's measures.

In this connection, Mr Javad Sa'id, the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, said: So far no reports have reached me pertaining to the measures of the Paveh deputy and should it prove that he has taken measures to upset his constituents and should a report reach me, I would send this report to the petitions commission and would await the investigation by and the views of the commission.

Our correspondent's report indicates that in accordance with the constitution of the National Consultative Assembly, Mr Bani Ahmad has 15 days in which to take back his resignation.

Deputy Urged to Stay

LD051429Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports that teachers in Reziiyeh, in a telegram yesterday to Mr Bani Ahmad, appealed to him to stay on as a duty in the Majlis and to continue to defend the rights of various classes of the Iranian people.

MAHABAD JUDGES TENDER RESIGNATIONS IN PROTEST

LD051834Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Al Mahbad judges have resigned en masse today. In a letter to the Ministry of Justice the judges express solidarity with all the judges throughout the country who are being subjected to oppression and insult. The judges assert that in view of the fact that the judiciary, which is the Iranian nation's pledge of solidarity under the constitution, is encroached upon. It is impossible for the judiciary to fulfill its constitutional function in practice and therefore the judges of Mahabad tender their resignation collectively.

7 NOVEMBER MAJLIS SESSION CANCELED

LD061131Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] It has been announced that tomorrow's meeting of the Majlis will not take place.

KHOMEYNI REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO SHAH IN INTERVIEW

LD062320Y Hamburg DPA in German 2041 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg--In an interview with the news magazine STERN, extracts from which have been prereleased to DPA, the Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Khomeyni says: "This is the end for the shah. The monarchy will be eradicated. Pahlevi has forced himself upon the Iranian people; no one wants him. The shah has ruled the country as if it was his private property, neglecting his duties and creating a dictatorship to suit himself."

Khomeyni also judges foreigners harshly, accusing the United States of pursuing a policy of obvious self-interest and pointing out that Washington's interests are not Islam's interests. "The only ones that are fighting honestly against the shah and for freedom and independence are the forces of Islam....Let me also say that no foreign power has anything to do with our Islamic movement," said Khomeyni.

In the interview, Khomeyni denied speculation that he is prepared to seize power by force of arms, and said: "It is my wish that the national movement not assume the form of an armed struggle." It was more likely that the shah would lead the struggle in this direction because he completely lacked the ability to correctly evaluate the catastrophic development of the situation. He added: "The shah lives in a morbid dream world." Khomeyni demanded an independent Iran that would be governed with the principles of Islamic justice. Asked if his demand for an "independent Iran" would result in the expulsion of the foreigners, he said: "So far the foreigners have always intervened in our affairs; we have been nothing more than the stooges of foreign interests."

Khomeyni also replied to questions on whether contracts for large industrial projects in Iran would be canceled. He said that some projects were acceptable to him, "but many projects should be rejected. Wrong priorities have been set." During the interview the Shi'ite leader further threatened: "We shall stop the activities of those firms that are only pursuing their own interests and that are working against our nation."

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER INTERVIEWED ON PARIS RADIO

LD061938Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Interview of Salamatian, representative of the Iranian National Front, by Gilbert Denoayan of Paris radio, and correspondents [Yeves-Paul Vincinet and Sablier--live]

[Excerpts] [Denoayan] Salamatian, I should like to introduce you to our listeners. You represent the National Front, the political opposition, not the religious one, to the shah of Iran, and if one wanted to describe you, give you a political label, one would say you aline yourself a little toward socialism.

[Salamatian] In fact, the National Front of Iran, as its secretary-general, Mr Sanjabi, has said here in Paris, is characterized by being nationalist, democratic and for social justice and socialism in Iran, but socialism in Iranian colors. It is the heir to the oil nationalization movement of Mossadeq. It is the movement which led this struggle in the 1950's and which became the victim of repression after the coup of 1953 which was hatched by the American CIA.

[Dencyan] (Yves-Paul Vincent) has formulated the question: Would you be ready in a more or less immediate future to join a government of national union?

[Salamatian] Sanjabi issued a statement in Paris yesterday morning. In the statement, which is fundamental and important and which is decisive for the evolution of the situation in Iran, it is pointed out exactly and clearly that the national and Islamic movement of Iran cannot give its agreement to the formation of any government under conditions of the maintenance of the illegal monarchy. It must be seen clearly why the shah has been forced to do what he has done in his speech this morning. He has been forced to this extreme because he recognizes the revolutionary character of the present movement and because he recognizes that the cause of the present crisis is political and economic corruption--at one and the same time these two corruptions together. All the maneuvers of the past week were maneuvers intended to divide the opposition, to mislead public opinion. Why does one say 'provisional' today, because it is clear that the shah is faced with unanimous, united and general opposition. The shah is more isolated than ever within the country. There is no solution to Iran's problem without a legal and constitutional system in Iran which necessitates the elimination of the present illegal and illegitimate power.

[Dencayan] Salamatian, the question I should like to put to you is:--I repeat that you represent the political opposition and this as distinct from the religious opposition--Do you not lean too much on this religious opposition in order to try to improve your political position? One has the impression that the religious leaders have a much more obedient following than you as far as directives are concerned and one cannot really see how the political opposition can organize and what it really represents.

[Salamatian] If this distinction between the political opposition and the religious opposition is made only in order to see more clearly the situation in Iran, then I agree. But if it is a matter of making a distinction regarding the nature and composition of these two oppositions, then I do not agree. [passage indistinct] There is only one opposition.

[Denoayan] I want to stop you for a moment, in order to better understand. Our listeners who are French do not always know the Iranian problems very well--they want to understand the difference. I want to ask you about it. I ask you: In what do you differ from the religious opposition? You fight the shah whom you regard as being a reactionary, and on the other hand the religious opposition fights the shah because it regards him too liberal.

[Salamatian] This is not true. This is misleading propaganda spread in France by people like the commentator Sablier who is here at this table. Never has the Iranian religious opposition been reactionary. To see this, one has to know our religion which has always been the spokesman of the people in Iran. This is a religion which has been contesting the state of affairs from the beginning, from the beginning of the creation of the Shi'ite religion it has been essentially a religion of contestation. It is for progress and it was affirmed dozens of times by the great religious authorities of Iran that they are not against progress and modernization.

[Denoayan] Edouard Sablier, you have been accused.

[Sablier] I do not want to engage in a theological quarrel. The question is: What is the situation in Iran? The situation is the following: The shah, for many years--and I believe that it is here that he was wrong and fundamentally at fault--has been keeping all power in his own hands. Yesterday he woke up to the fact that this was an impossible task. The power was in the streets. The people are still hesitating between legality--which, whatever Salamatian may say and until contrary proof appears, seems to be the legitimate government of Iran to me--and the adventure of revolution, which is well possible.

[Yves-Paul Vincent] I should like Salamatian to say--as this is very important--how political opposition and the National Front which you represent will now evolve. You have just said that there is no difference between the political and religious opposition; it is a united opposition. Nevertheless, this is a most recent development. It has come about practically this weekend.

[Salamatian] From the beginning, the National Front has said, from its first statements, from the statements made the day of the establishment of the Sharif-Emami government, that in Iran there is no solution before the end of the absolutist power of the king. And it was made amply clear that the people who have been in power in Iran for 25 years were not people capable of making Iranian society liberal. [Passage indistinct] The power for 25 years has been in the hands of the present king alone. So when one is talking about people who have been in power for 25 years and cannot make Iranian society liberal, one means also the person who has monopolized, against the Iranian constitution, and it is here that illegitimacy comes in, Sablier, against the text of the Iranian constitution which is a constitution which recognizes the sovereignty of the people. It was the person of the king who has monopolized all power, who has created this illegitimate situation. Therefore, the illegitimacy of power in Iran must be removed. In the present situation, the political expression of the opposition in Iran is in perfect agreement with the religious expression, namely that the situation in the country must be made legitimate and legal.

[Denoayan] A last question to Salamatian. What will happen in the coming days?

[Salamatian] In the coming days; the military government that was set up in Iran is a weak government, I repeat weak. When one gives both the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of the Interior to a general who was the head of the gendarmerie 2 months ago, this shows the incapability of the ruling power. When the Ministry of Labor is given to the military governor of Tehran, the former head of the imperial guard, this shows what the intentions are. It is intended to oppress in blood the workers' strike. A power that uses force, a power that tries in addition to implicate the military in the political affairs of Iran is condemned to failure in face of a unanimous and entirely unified nation which demands the end of dictatorship and the legalization of the situation in the country.

[Denoayan] Salamatian, thank you very much.

MOST DAILIES FAIL TO APPEAR; JOURNALISTS ARRESTED

TA061613Y Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6 (AFP)--The capital's press was paralyzed by censorship today and several journalists were arrested following the Iranian army's restoration of order.

The sole newspaper to appear in Tehran was the pro-government Persian-language RASTAKHIZ. A second Persian-language newspaper, AYANDEGAN, was seized as it came off the presses, as were the French-language JOURNAL DE TEHERAN and the city's two English-language newspapers, KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL and TEHRAN JOURNAL.

The two major Persian-language newspapers, with national circulation, ETTELA'AT and KAYHAN, failed to appear this afternoon and it was uncertain whether they would be published tomorrow. Five journalists working for ETTELA'AT had been arrested, editors there said.

Foreign-language newspapers will not appear tomorrow. Sources here said military authorities had apparently banned publication of the newspapers until their content was satisfactory to officials.

WIDESPREAD VIOLENT, PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

Kerman Theaters Burned

ID031234Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 ID

[Text] A group of people in Kerman last night marched along the city's central avenues, setting fire to two theaters and a wine shop. These acts of arson, because the theaters were closed, did not cause loss of life.

Rally in Shahpur

ID031232Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 ID

[Text] This morning a group of people from all walks of life in Shahpur city, particularly students in small groups, marched through Municipality Square and Pahlavi Avenue. When the group tried to hold a rally in Shahpur Avenue and Municipality Square, they were confronted by law enforcement officers, who tossed several tear gas devices at them and dispersed them. The law enforcement officers are currently carefully watching over the events and will stop any demonstrations and rallies.

One Dead in Babol

ID031125Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Demonstrations took place in Babol last night, causing acts of arson in several parts of the city. Also in the clashes between the police and the demonstrators, a young man was killed and another wounded by gunfire. Our correspondent adds: The clashes between the police and demonstrators were continued at Shahpur Hospital, where the situation was restored to normal after the hospital superintendent sought help from Babol police headquarters, and when help arrived.

A group of people from Babol later met outside Shahpur Hospital, demanding the return of the body of the dead man. According to our correspondent's dispatch, in order to disperse the people, the police opened fire from a distance, wounding another young man, who was immediately taken to the hospital. The demonstrators, after receiving the body, moved toward the city's cemetery shouting slogans.

School Attendance Encouraged

LD031135Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] His Eminence 'Abdoljalil Jalili and other regligious leaders and ulema in Kermanshah, who yesterday sought sanctuary in the mosque of His Eminence Ayatollah Borujerdi, in protest at the recent incidents in Kermanshah, Sanandaj, Paveh, Sar-e Pol-e Zohab and Sahneh, have announced that the sanctuary will continue for 48 hours and that pupils, teachers and students should attend classes following the conclusion of the sanctuary. Nevertheless, Kermanshah ulema issued a statement denying that a statement was imposed on the religious community in Kermanshah by the bazaar and tradesmen, and announced that, in writing the statements, all the ulema and religious authorities had participated and talked together and that they had voluntarily issued and placed statements at the disposal of the public.

Mashhad Teachers Plan Strike

LD031128Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a large rally was held in Daneshsara-ye Moqaddemati Avenue by Mashhad educators. It was announced that as a result of the nonfulfilment of the educators' political demands, Mashhad district's teachers beginning from tomorrow 4 November, will refrain from attending classes for a week.

Support for Teachers

LD031645Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Today is the sixth day since teachers and university staff of Reza'iyeh have taken sanctuary in the justice department of this city. It was announced today that in addition to the various groups who have so far expressed their solidarity with the teachers and university staff of Reza'iyeh, a number ofpostal workers, teachers of Mahabad, employees of the Forestry Department, Agricultural Cooperative Bank staff, teachers of Piranshahr, employees of the department of labor and social affairs and grains department, techers of oshnoviyeh, employees of the registry department and Mahabad school children have also expressed their solidarity with them.

Peaceful Demonstration in Marv Dasht

LD031854Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] More than 30,000 people of Piranshah and Marv Dasht assembled in Jame' Mosque this evening, and then staged a peaceful demonstration in the streets of Marv Dasht. The demonstrators later gathered in Sarcheshmeh Square, where a number of clergy spoke, demanding the proper implementation of the constitution,freedom for political prisoners, abolition of martial law, and the establishment of democracy in the country.

No confrontation took place in the Marv Dasht demonstration between the law enforcement officers and demonstrators.

Khorramabad Demonstration Peaceful

LD031856Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following this morning's demonstrations in Khorramabad, the people of the town started another peaceful demonstration at 1600.

A large group of men and women being led by some clergy assembled at Sa'di Square, and then went on to Pahlavi Street, carrying slogans in commemoration of the martyrs of 8 September, in defense of freedom and independence, and in support of an Islamic government.

Gorgan, Gonbad-e Kavus Demonstrations

LD031900Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gorgan and Gonbad-e Kavus today witnessed their most extensive and most peaceful demonstration so far. At 1000 the demonstrators in Gorgan welcomed His Eminence Sayyed Habibollah Taheri, a local clergyman returning after a 4-month period of exile, and then heard him preach in the city's Jame' Mosque. They then left for Pahlavi Dezh Street and, after arriving in the municipal square and presenting a bouquet of flowers to law inforcement officers, went on to Pahlavi Street and held a mass prayer at Mazandaran Square--at the end of the street. The demonstrators then dispersed after hearing a speech.

It is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 people took part in the demonstration. All along, the clergy headed the demonstration, demanding freedom for all political prisoners and the establishment of an Islamic government. The demonstration ended without any interference by the security officers.

Another Babol Death

LD032138Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] This afternoon, a large number of people from Babol, who were returning to the town after attending the funeral for Abolqasem Nasira'i, the victim of last night's demonstrations, were confronted by law enforcement officers and police. The security forces, in order to disperse the gathering, used tear gas and opened fire. As a result 1 person was killed and 10 injured. One policeman was also injured by the people.

Kerman Protest March

LD032136Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] People from all walks of life this afternoon staged a march in Kerman. The march began from the city's mosque; all along the route, the marchers were shouting slogans. The demonstrators, consisting of both men and women, prayed publicly in Abu Hamed Street and then one of the speakers voiced the people's demands concerning the release of political prisoners, expulsion of American advisers, establishment of an Islamic government, release of the clergy, both in exile and prison, and severing diplomatic relations between Iran and Israel.

The demonstrators kept quiet when passing hospitals. There was no interference by police in this evening's demonstrations in Kerman.

Protest Against Communist Orientation

LD032043Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Opposition groups this afternoon held a rally on the football field of Pahlavi University in Shiraz. A number of university students addressed the gathering on politics and various government systems. Some red flags were also observed among the crowd. According to our correspondent from Shiraz, a great many participants are reported to have left the gathering in protest against the communist-oriented nature of the gathering. Our correspondent reports that some of the participants distributed Marxist-Leninist pamphlets.

Class Attendance Urged

LD041035Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following demonstrations by the people of Jahrom, Ayatollah Hoseyn Ayatollahi, addressing a congregation at the city's Qebleh Mosque, called on pupils and teachers to attend classes on Saturday.

Delegation Arrives in Reza'iyeh

LD041436Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] A delegation from Tehran today arrived in Reza'iyeh today. This coincides with a week-old sit-in by Reza'iyeh educators at the justice department building in this city. Reza'iyeh's guilds, too, have shut up their shops and their representatives have sought refuge in the justice department in support of the educators. Since the educators' sit-in, which took place following their preferring charges against high-ranking officials in the province, several groups have given them support, including religious leaders, the guilds, the university people and workers of scores of government organizations on a provincial level. At the same time, educators and guilds in Reza'iyeh resumed teaching classes and opening their shops, conditional on the investigation of their demands by a delegation from Tehran.

Reza'iyeh's religious leaders, educators, university people and guilds this morning sent a telegram to His Eminence Ayatollah Sayyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari announcing that beginning tomorrow, Reza'iyeh's educators would embark on 48-hour hunger strike. Should the authorities then refuse to take measures to satisfy their demands they would resort to tough action. On the other hand, as a mark of solidarity with those seeking sanctuary in the Reza'iyeh justice department, beginning from this morning all schools in Mahabad have been closed and pupils have refused to attend classes as a protest. Here, the guilds and tradesmen in Mahabad, too, stopped work from today and the town's activities came to a standstill.

Ilam Rally Report

LD041438Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] At 0900 religious leaders, bazaar merchants, guilds, educators, pupils and workers from a number of government organizations in Ilam attended a 10,000-strong rally as a sharp protest against recent incidents in Ilam and the killing of defenseless people in other cities in the country, and then sought refuge in the city's justice department and announced that the perpetrators of the Ilam incidents should immediately be punished and, should they not be prosecuted, they would continue their sit-in.

In a telegram sent to Tehran, the Ilam people announced their demands as follows: the implementation of the constitution, the rescinding of martial law, release of political prisoners, the return of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, making short-shrift of the plunderers of the treasury, the disbandment of SAVAK and the return home of all exiles.

70,000 Demonstrate in Nishabur

LD041725Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the demonstrations yesterday afternoon in Dorud township 30 kilometers from Nishabur, when one demonstrator was killed and another two wounded, a big demonstration took place in Nishabur this morning with the participation of 70,000 citizens. After receiving the body, the demonstrators marched along the city's streets, shouting slogans and calling for immediate punishment of the perpetrators of yesterday's incidents in Dorud, the release of political prisoners and the disbandment of the state organization of intelligence and security [SAVAK].

Arson in Kuhdasht Demonstration

LD042238Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A series of demonstrations have taken place today in Shahre Kord, Kuhdasht, Lorestan and Kashan. In Kuhdast, about 10,000 people staged a peaceful demonstration, but it took a violent form later, resulting in setting fire to several banks and government buildings.

According to reports, some people have been killed or injured in the Kuhdasht demonstrations. There is still no accurate figure on the casualties.

Demonstrations in Astara

LD042320Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Progovernment demonstrations were held today in the city of Astara, near the Soviet border. The demonstrators chanted slogans in support of his imperial majesty the shahanshah. Yesterday the city of Astara witnessed clashes between two other groups, shouting progovernment and antigovernment slogans. A number of people were injured and some shops and buildings were damaged.

Health, Hospital Workers Strike

LD051219Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In a telephone call to our central newsroom, the Ministry of Health and Welfare announced all the ministry staff, as well as all the administrative staff, nurses and doctors at the Shafa Yahya'ian and affiliated hospitals, including Razi Hospital, have gone on strike until their demands are met. The staff at Shafa Yahya'ian, during a 2-hour demonstration in Zhaleh Square, protested the attack on Tehran University yesterday. It was also announced that starting tomorrow a group of employees and doctors will go on a 48-hour hunger strike.

Peaceful Hamadan Demonstration

LD051428Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Thousands of people from all walks of life, in a long and peaceful march, took to the streets in Hamadan. The marchers were led by a number of religious leaders. The demonstrators, numbering about 8,000, were carrying portraits of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni and the names of those killed in recent events in Hamadan. Later they held a public prayer on Sirus Street. No police interference has been reported.

Minister of Information Hurt

LD051750Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The city of Tehran has experienced disorder today. Demonstrations were held in several parts of the city and several buildings have been set on fire. Our correspondents report that the Paramount Theater was on fire about 1500 today and raging flames and smoke began to lick the sky. With the beginning of the disturbances, several Tehran streets, including Karim Khanzand, Iranshahr and Sepahbod Zahedi were closed following a march staged by the people along these streets.

A group of demonstrators today smashed the windows of many banks and shops selling alcoholic beverages. They also blocked roads by lighting bonfires in the middle of them. Our correspondent reported at about 1700 that Shah, Hafez, Shahreza, boulevards, as well as side streets near Tehran University were blocked and flaming tires were put in the middle of these streets. The (?Tabatan) Housing Savings Company, the Daryush Bank, Bank-E melli Building and Diamond Theater on Roosevelt Avenue were also attacked and their contents set on fire. Fire also broke out in several parts of the Tehran bazaar and several buses were set on fire in Maser Khosrow and Bab Homayun avenues. Another report says that Capri Theater is also on fire.

At about 1130 today a group of people gathered at Kakh Avenue, set up bonfires at the crossroads and began to shout slogans. They then attacked the Irano-British Bank. They then threw the papers and documents belonging to this bank into the middle of the road and set the bank on fire. The demonstrators then attacked a Bank-E Pars branch in the building of the Ministry of Information and Tourism and, having demolished the bank branch, attacked the ground floor of the ministry. Then, having thrown out the furniture and other equipment inside the building, they set the ground floor on fire.

According to an eyewitness report, at about this time 'Ameli-Tehrani, the information minister, left the ministry and was attacked by the demonstrators. In a telephone conversation with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent this evening, 'Ameli-Tehran said: At about 1400, at the end of my office work, a group of demonstrators attacked the building and set fire to the first and second floors. I waited until all the staff left the ministry. As I started to leave, a group of demonstrators recognized me and attacked me. I was forced to seek refuge in an area nearby. I noticed that the people in this area were worried about my presence, and I left that area as well.

But the demonstrators attacked me again. Another group of people then took me to a confectionary shop nearby, where I stayed until the attackers left the area. Then I managed to go to the radio and television building. At the moment, which is 1800, I am still at the radio and television building. The minister of information confirmed at the end of the interview that he was injured in the attack.

According to our reporters, the Tehran streets which carry heavy traffic every day, gradually emptied. Starting around 0900, shopkeepers closed their shops and went home. The bazaar was also closed today in protest against the bloody incident at Tehran University. A number of streets were less crowded than usual because the shops were closed. Only shops selling kerosene, bread and other necessities were open. The people had lined up this morning to do their purchases. Cars have been keeping their headlights on. Anyone not using his headlights was warned to switch them on. Many cars also lined up at gas stations and the large crowds often became disruptive. The traffic in Tehran today was mainly concentrated in areas where there are gas stations, and the people crowded around there because of gas shortage.

Begining at noon, groups of people started a march along the streets and engaged in acts of destruction and arson. According to our correspondent, at 1600, a 20-member group attacked the Saderat Bank at Hafez Street and threw all its office furniture and equipment into the road and set it on fire. The report says that along Hafez Street similar incidents occurred and groups of people attacked bank branches, shops selling alcoholic beverages and public building and set them on fire or demolished them.

Several large buildings set on fire today as well; fire is still raging in some of them. The city fire brigade reported an hour ago that the Pepsi Cola factory on Eisenhower Avenue and the Moulin Rouge Cabaret were set on fire, but the fire brigade is trying to extinguish the fire at the moment.

According to our correspondents, demonstrators this afternoon set fire to the seven-story Bank Mellin offices at 25 Shahrivar Square, the Diamond Theater, the BMW Building and several bank branches. Reports say that demonstrators took BMW cars into the street and set fire to them. According to the same report, the Diamond Theater fire is now threatening houses in the neighborhood, and the occupants of these houses are removing their household effects.

Tehran Schools Closed

LD051924Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and its suburbs has announced that all Tehran schools of all levels and all universities will be closed from tomorrow until Thursday, 9 November. The military governorate of Tehran and its suburbs, in its communiques today, has confirmed that martial law regulations will be implemented.

In order to spend tomorrow in a calm and secure manner, we recommend you take notice of the martial law regulations. All families are requested to warn their children to observe martial law regulations.

As has been said in the communiques issued by the military governorate of Tehran and its suburbs, martial regulations will be implemented strictly and vigorously tomorrow to prevent any unpleasant incidents. As you know, martial regulations ban assembly of two persons or more and martial law officers will fully implement these regulations tomorrow.

These recommendations are intended to enable you to spend tomorrow and days after in tranquillity and security and to safeguard our lives, property and those things we hold nationally sacred from any harm and violation by stateless elements.

Tehran Relatively Calm

LD061654Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the demonstrations and disturbances in the capital yesterday, in which demonstrators caused fires and destruction in several parts of the city, Tehran was relatively calm today. Many public buildings, including the Ministry of Information and Tourism, several theaters, banks, private enterprises, private cars and city buses were set on fire in the violent demonstrations yesterday, causing great financial losses.

Today, employees of many banks and private and public organizations, whose buildings were gutted yesterday, searched for people's documents and papers among heaps of ashes and debris. Municipal trucks were busy in many parts of the city collecting rubbish left by the fires yesterday.

Meanwhile, gasoline stations were again crowded with long lines of cars trying to get gas. While many shops were closed today, there were long lines at shops such as butchers and bakers. Light traffic made the capital look quiet. The reason for this was the shortage of gasoline and the closure of schools and universities.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF KHUZESTAN APPOINTED

LD061130Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to an Interior Ministry spokesman, with the shah's approval, Lt Gen Boqrat J'farian has been appointed as the new governor general of Khuzestan.

IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINES TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

TA070644Y Paris AFP in English 0636 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7 (AFP)--Iran Air, the Iranian national airline, will be back in operation later today after a week-long strike, Iranian radio said early today.

The strike was the first in the public sector to be solved by the new military government appointed yesterday.

Meanwhile, reports from newspaper offices suggested that the Iranian press would be publishing again today and the afternoon papers would be on the streets as usual.

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN INTERVIEWED BY HUNGARIAN JOURNAL

LDT050830Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received [name indistinct], correspondent of the Hungarian journal [name indistinct] for a press interview at the Foreign Ministry at 1700 today and answered his questions, the full text of which is as follows: [read by announcer]

Question: What are the most urgent tasks of the government of Afghanistan for the near future?

Answer: The important and urgent tasks for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government for the near future are the taking of necessary measures for the completion of the 5-year development plan and the realization of the deep desire of the noble and hard-working farmers of Afghanistan for the implementation of land reform. These measures are being taken in order to attain the high aim of providing bread, clothes and shelter for our toiling people, relieving them from the enslaving conditions of feudalism and for realizing a just society free of the exploitation of man by man. In addition, it is envisaged to prepare the ground for the blossoming of the talents of the sons of the various nationalities of Afghanistan in a spirit of complete equality, fraternity and free of all forms of discrimination.

Question: How many countries have extended official recognition to the revolutionary government of Afghanistan so far?

Answer: I can say that on the whole the need no longer remains for the recognition of our revolutionary state by any other country for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been officially recognized by all the friendly countries, but at the moment I do not remember how many.

Question: Has there been any change in your relations with the socialist countries since the April revolution?

Answer: The April revolution has received friendly support from the socialist countries, primarily the USSR. The USSR was the first country to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Since the victory of the April revolution, friendly relations between Afghanistan and the socialist countries have been developing on the basis of complete equality and fraternity in a very desirable manner. Deep respect for the sovereignty and national independence of each other exists in our relations with these countries, and the principle of noninterference in each other's affairs are being observed with complete honesty. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expects to obtain further economic and technical aid from the friendly and fraternal socialist countries.

Question: How would you describe the relations between Afghanistan and Hungary?

Answer: As two friendly and fraternal countries with equal rights, Afghanistan and Hungary have very good relations and have similar positions in their fight against imperialism, the defense of peace, complete disarmament and struggle for the world liberation movements. These relations are developing with mutual cooperation for the benefit of the fraternal people of the two countries.

INDIA

AKALI DAL ASKS TWO SIKH CABINET MEMBERS TO RESIGN

BK070903Y Delhi Domestic in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The Central Cabinet ministers present in Delhi are meeting this afternoon to discuss the situation arising from the Akali Dal's directive to its nominees to quit the cabinet. Defense Minister Mr Jagjivan Ram has been in touch with the prime minister who is now on a tour of the eastern hill states. Mr Desai is scheduled to return to the capital on Thursday [9 November]. Earlier, Mr Jagjivan Ram spoke to the agriculture minister, Mr Surajit Singh Barnala, and requested him to return from Dacca. Mr Barnala is expected back this evening. The other Akali minister at the center, Mr Dhanna Singh Gulshan, also held discussions with Mr Jagjivan Ram. The defense minister has also been in touch with the Punjab chief minister, Mr Prakash Singh Badal.

Meanwhile, the Janata party president has also been discussing the situation with the Akali leader, Mr Badal; the Akali Dal President, Mr Talwande; and the head of Ghardawara Prabandhak [Sikh Temples Management] Committee, Mr G.S. Tohra. Later he told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent that he hopes to find a solution soon.

Mr Chandra Shekhar also had consultations with Mr Jagjivan Ram, Mr L.K. Advani and Mr Charan Singh.

Mr Prakash Singh Badal had a meeting with the leader of the Janata Legislature Party and Industry Minister Balramji Das Tandon, in Chandigarh today. According to UNI [United News of India], Mr Badal is understood to have explained to the Janata leader that they are bound by the Akali Dal working committee's decision to withdraw its nominees from the Union Cabinet. The agency quotes informed sources as saying that the two leaders discussed the possibilities of continued cooperation between the two parties.

SATELLITE LAUNCHING VEHICLE DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

BK061403Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Work on the country's third satellite launching vehicle, SLB-3, is nearing completion. It is expected to be ready for launching the Rohini satellite into orbit by July next from India's lone launching pad in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

The AIR [All-India Radio] Bangalore correspondent, who went round various space centers, says that 90 percent of the 100,000 components going into the vehicle are indigenously produced. India will be the sixth country in the world to produce a satellite launching vehicle of its own. The other countries are the USSR, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and China.

The chairman of the Indian Space Commission, Mr. (Dhawan), has said that India will spend 3.25 billion rupees on space reserarch programs in the next 5 years. Mr (Dhawan) told newsmen who visited different space centers that in the last 15 years an investment of 2 billion rupees has been made in this field.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONCERNED OVER INDIAN OCEAN BUILDUP

BK070929Y Delhi ISI in English 0842 GMT 6 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Jagjivan Ram, minister of defence, on November 6, called for renewed and redoubled efforts to secure the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and stated that countries in the region entertained understandable concern at the continued buildup of big power navies in the Indian Ocean.

Jagjivan Ram was inaugurating the 33d conference of senior officers of the Indian Navy which opened in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Admiral Jal Cursetji, chief of Naval Staff.

Jagjivan Ram said that India was wedded to a policy of peace and was continuing to make all-out efforts for relaxation of tensions in its own region as well as in neighbouring countries. In this connection he referred to efforts made by India to improve its coming visit of the minister of external affairs to China was part of the process of improving the climate of peace.

At the same time Jagjivan Ram said that what India was seeking was peace with security, peace with dignity, and there could be no question of compromise with the security of the nation. For developing countries like India, peace and an environment of security was a prerequisite for economic and social growth. That is why pursuit of peace was India's principal aim.

Jagjivan Ram said India was continuing to pursue and extend efforts of India to remove many of the irritants in relations between India and Bangladesh. He lauded traditional and continuously expanding friendship with Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Sri Lanka.

Referring to Southeast Asia, Jagjivan Ram said that the initial hope of stability which had been generated by the withdrawal of American forces from the area had not been realised in full measure. Some of the older tensions continued, some new tensions were rising and there was also some realignment of relationships.

He said that so far as the navy was concerned, it was responsible for protection of India's trade and shipping and offshore economic interests, besides defence of shores. As such, the navy had to be vigilant about the situation in the entire Indian Ocean and it was natural for the navy to be concerned over the introduction of new naval capabilities in the ocean by super and other powers directly or indirectly.

The first and foremost effort of the government of India, Jagjivan Ram continued, would be to give a new momentum to the movement for securing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Some of the littoral states themselves had begun to despair of doing anything because professions by big powers about the ocean were not finding expression in their actions.